



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

CARLO TRESCA

PART 1 OF 10

BUFILE: 61-1335



U.S. Department of Justice

Federal Bureau of Investigation

Washington, D.C. 20535

Subject of Request: CHARLO TRESCAFOIPA No. /190-

Dear Requester:

Enclosed are copies of documents from FBI records. Excisions have been made to protect information exempt from disclosure pursuant to Title 5, United States Code, Section 552 (Freedom of Information Act) and/or Section 552a (Privacy Act). In addition, where excisions were made, the appropriate exempting subsections have been cited opposite the deletions. Where pages have been withheld in their entirety, a deleted page information sheet has been substituted showing the reasons or basis for the deletion. The subsections cited for withholding information from the enclosed documents are marked below:

Section 552

- (b)(1)
- (b)(2)
- (b)(3) _____

- (b)(4)
- (b)(5)
- (b)(6)

Section 552a

- (b)(7)(A)
- (b)(7)(B)
- (b)(7)(C)

- (b)(7)(D)
- (b)(7)(E)
- (b)(7)(F)
- (b)(8)
- (b)(9)

- (d)(5)
- (j)(2)
- (k)(1)
- (k)(2)
- (k)(3)
- (k)(4)
- (k)(5)
- (k)(6)
- (k)(7)

(See Form 4-694a, enclosed, for an explanation of these exemptions.)

Pursuant to your request, 1358 page(s) were reviewed and 1358 page(s) are being released.

During the review of material pertinent to the subject of your request, documents were located which

- originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.
- contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

Carlo Tresca

Section 1

March 24, 1922.

Mr. Edward J. Brennan,
Post Office Box 341,
City Hall Station,
New York City.

Dear Sir,-

The reports in the files of the Bureau
are somewhat contradictory upon the question
of citizenship of Carlo Tresca. Statements
appear to the effect that he is a naturalized
American citizen, and there are other state-
ments to the effect that he is not.

In order that this point may be definitely
cleared I desire that you ascertain through
confidential sources available to your office
the exact status of his citizenship.

If it is a fact that he is not a natural-
ized American citizen, it is, of course, our
intention and desire that every effort be made
to bring about his early deportation, and I
would care personally to call his case to the
attention of the Secretary of Labor.

Very truly yours,


Director.

61-1336-7

61-1335

RECORDED

April 10, 1933.

Mr. Edward J. Brennan,
Post Office Box 241,
City Hall Station,
New York City.

Dear Sir,-

I desire to refer to my communication
of March 24, 1933, in which I directed that
every effort be made to ascertain the citi-
zenship of Carlo Tresca. To date I have not
received a report, and I will appreciate your
expediting the same.

Very truly yours,

W. J. Burns
Director.

61-1335-2

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
APR 11 1933 A.M.	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
SEARCHED	SERIALIZED

OFFICE OF
SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE
Edward J. Breman.

TELEPHONE, BARCLAY 8160
POST OFFICE BOX 241
CITY HALL STATION

Department of Justice

Bureau of Investigation

15 PARK ROW, 14TH FLOOR

NEW YORK, N. Y.

April 12th, 1922.

61-1335

APR 13 1922

DIVISION

W. J. BURNS, Esq.,
Director, Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

TELEO TELSCA : Italian anarchist.
File No. 1116-2

Dear Sir:

Receiving two letters dated April 10th and
March 24th respectively, initialed JEH, I wish to inform
you that, in accordance with your instructions, this matter
was referred to confidential informant [redacted] for investi-
gation. This informant has not, as yet, been able to [redacted]
out in the information desired. b2

In view of the fact that the deportation of this
subject is contemplated in the event that he should be
proved to be an alien, informant was instructed to be par-
ticularly cautious in this investigation in order not to
attract attention and cause suspicion as to his interest
in the matter of his citizenship.

3

Yours very truly,

Edward J. Breman,
Special Agent in Charge.

APR 17 1922

61-1335-3

RECORDED

61-1335-3

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT
INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
NEW YORK, N.Y.
OFFICIAL BUSINESS
Return in 5 days.



Hon. J. E. Hoover
Asst to the Attorney General
Dept of Justice
Washington, D.C.

No. 147
Received and Forwarded,
Sec. Agt. in Chg.

Instructions from Agent in Charge Bureau.

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REPORT MADE BY:
Paterson, N. J.	April 14/22	April 13th	EMMETT T. DREW

NAME AND CHARACTER OF CASE:

CARLO TRESCA

ITALIAN ANARCHIST

FACTS DEVELOPED:

At Paterson, N. J.

Pursuant to telephonic request of Special Agent Scully of the New York office, Agent was directed to get information concerning Subject at Paterson, N. J.

Agent first called at Paterson Police Headquarters where Sgt. Howard Gall was interviewed. Sgt. Gall has charge of all the Bertillon records and it was found that at the time of TRESCA'S arrest no pedigree or picture was taken but he was turned over immediately to the Passaic County authorities.

However, Agent, from a newspaper file, was able to ascertain that-on March 12th, 1913, CARLO TRESCA was arrested by the Paterson Police charged with a violation of a law of 1898 alleging unlawful assemblage. This arrest was in connection with his activity when a leader of the I. W. W. and while the Paterson silk strike was on.

Agent, in company with Detective Charles Pirola, interviewed [redacted] who was a personal friend of TRESCA'S when the latter was in Paterson. From this source it was learned that Tresca is a native of Italy and was born in the Province of Abruzza; that he was arrested in Lawrence, Mass., Pittsburgh, Pa., and Philadelphia, Pa.

Agent next went to the office of the County Prosecutor, Isaac County Court House, where an examination of the records show that Subject had been indicted on three different counts, three of which charged him with unlawful assemblage and one for advocating, r-----, injury. On June 30th, 1914, after a trial by jury, Subject was acquitted on the charge of unlawful assemblage while the other three indictments were nolle prossed. At this time, TRESCA was not a citizen of the United States.

HENRY MARELLI, who was counsel for TRESCA at his trial at this time, was next interviewed and he recalled that during the progress of the case, TRESCA was served with notice of a divorce action on the part of his wife who was then living in Philadelphia. He was charged with brutality as well as other offences, and according to Mr. Marelli, had served a term of six months for an offence committed either in Pittsburgh or Philadelphia, following an attack which TRESCA made on a priest.

APR 25 1922 61-1235-4
In this connection, Agent recalls that from a confidential

REFERENCE:	COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO:	RECORDED:
	New York City.	ETD/LDW 7-1189
ORIGINAL		

urce he learned that TRESCA was attacked one day in Pittsburgh and
ashed with a razor on his chin. Following this he grew a chin beard
hide the scar.

Mr. Marelli stated that he did not believe that Tresca was a
tizen of the United States although he may have been admitted to citi-
nship since his residence in New York City because of the fact that
object had been active with Tammany politicians at election time and
sisted materially in certain elections in New York City.

INVESTIGATION CONCLUDED.

JEROME
61-1335

APR 25 1922

April 31, 1922.

Mr. William B. Burns,
Post Office Box 614,
Newark, New Jersey.

Dear Sir,-

I have read with interest the report made by Special Agent Drew for April 13, 1922, upon Carlo Tresca, and have noted particularly the last paragraph in which there is expressed some doubt concerning Tresca's citizenship.

I have been making an effort for sometime to determine the fact as to Tresca's citizenship, and I desire that you make every effort to ascertain whether Tresca is an American citizen in order that, if he is not, necessary steps may be taken by me looking to his deportation.

Very truly yours,

W. B. Burns
Director.

Instructions received from Special Agent in Charge J.W.J.Brennan.

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REPORT MADE BY:
New York, N.Y.	Apr. 19, 1922	Apr. 13, 14 & 17, 1922.	Harry J. Jentzer.

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:

RE: CARLO TRESCA:

(States of Citizenship.)

NOT DEVELOPED

At New York, N.Y.

61-1335

In connection with the above entitled case, Agent examined all records at the Naturalization Bureau, New York City, and learned that CARLO TRESCA was not naturalized in the following courts: The Eastern, Southern and Northern District Courts of New York, and Hudson County, New Jersey. The latter being a very large county, the records and procedures are handled by the New York Bureau of Naturalization.

Agent also examined the polling lists at the Board of Elections at the Bronx office, New York City, which covers #511 East 134th Street, where subject resides, and their records show that subject has not voted from 1916 to 1921 inclusive.

Agent further ascertained that subject, CARLO TRESCA, had a wife residing in Pittsburgh, Pa., in 1916 and at that time his wife filed suit for divorce, which was not granted. During 1913 subject resided in New Kensington, Pa., and in that year he was very active at Paterson, N.J., and Lawrence, Mass.

The Naturalization Bureau, Department of Labor at Washington is supposed to have a record of all aliens who were admitted to citizenship since the new law has been enacted and probably that Bureau would be of great assistance in establishing the desired

HJJ:LMN.

REFERENCE:
JEB:H-Mar. 24

COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: Washington 2: Washington local office 1:
& Apr. 10/22. Pittsburgh 1: Pittsburgh local office 1:
New York 1:

RE: CARLO TRESCA:

April 19, 1922. Harry Jentzer.

information.

[agent] of the opinion that if subject's wife is located [redacted] information relative to subject's citizenship can be ascertained. b7E

For the information of the Pittsburgh office--This Bureau is not interested in the criminal record of CARLO TRESCA, but merely desires to establish definitely whether or not subject ever actually became a citizen of the United States, and an investigation should be conducted under cover, accordingly.

Investigation closed at this Bureau.

180

G.W.R.JR.

61-1335-5

Aug 11 1930

1 MAY 1930

Mr. R.B.Spencer,

Box 987,

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dear Sir -

Reference is made to a report of Agent Jentor,
at New York, for the 19th inst., in re - CARLO TESCA -
Status of Citizenship, copy of which was forwarded to your
office.

In view of the importance of this matter, it is
desired that you give the same immediate attention. It
is suggested that you confer with former confidential
informant [redacted] with regard to this matter.

b2

Yours very



Director.

61-1335-5

RECORDED

OFFICE OF
SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE
Edward J. Brennan.

TELEPHONE, BARCLAY 8180
POST OFFICE BOX 241
CITY HALL STATION

Department of Justice

Bureau of Investigation

18 PARK ROW, 14TH FLOOR

NEW YORK, N. Y.

April 22, 1922.

1335

APR 22 1922

R. E. SPENCEER, Esq.,
P.O. Box 987,
Pittsburg, Pa.

RE: CARLO TRESCA - N.Y. File No. R-115-E
Anarchist

Dear Sir:-

With further reference to your telegram of
the 18th instant concerning above subject.

It has been learned thru reliable confidential
source that TRESCA will leave New York City on March
30th, 1922 at 2 A.M. His destination is not certain, but
it is understood to be Shenandoah, Pa. Whatever place
it is he intends to visit, he has been there before and
has stated that it is a good place for propaganda.

Any further details which may be obtained here
will be forwarded to you.

Very truly yours
EDWARD J. BRENNAN
Special Agent in Charge.

GJS:VD

b1-1335-6

APR

Edward J. Brennan.

Department of Justice

Bureau of Investigation

18 PARK ROW, 14TH FLOOR

NEW YORK, N.Y.

April 22, 1922.

DIRECTOR,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

61-1335 APR 24 1922

RE: CARLO TRESCA R-115-E
Status of Citizenship.

Dear Sir:-

Replying to Bureau letter regarding this subject, dated April 21, 1922, initials JEH: H No. 61-1335, I wish to call your attention to the report of Special Agent Harry J. Jentzer in re above subject dated April 19, 1922 from which you will note that Agent Jentzer exhausted every possible source of information on this score in this district and has failed to find any evidence which would indicate that CARLO TRESCA is a citizen of the United States.

The report of Special Agent Emmett T. Drew in re CARLO TRESCA, Italian Anarchist, dated at Newark, N.J., April 14, 1922, to which you make reference in your letter would indicate that this Agent had covered the ground quite thoroly in his district also without finding any evidence of the subject's being a citizen of the United States.

Confidential informant [redacted] reported today by telephone that he had been informed by DR. MARIO TRESCA, the subject's brother, that subject is not a citizen of the United States and that he has no intention of becoming a citizen of the United States. Informant's report will be forwarded as soon as received.

Very truly yours,

EDWARD J. BRENNAN,
Special Agent in Charge.

GJS:VD

61-1335-7

JEH-B
61-617

April 31, 1932.

Mr. Edward J. Brennan,
Post Office Box 241,
City Hall Station,
New York City.

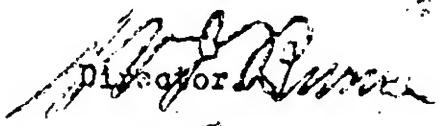
61-1335

Dear Sir,-

I note in the report made by informant 854 for April 8-12, 1932, that the statement is made that Carlo Tresca has a private office upstairs in No. 208 East Twelfth Street. I assume, of course, that this is on a different floor from that on which his regular office is located.

It would, of course, be very desirable, if possible, to ascertain the matters which are discussed and taken up in this private office. I shall leave it to your discretion as to the best method to be followed in securing this information.

Very truly yours,


Director
New York City Police Department

61-1335-8

W. L. S.

JEH:H
61-1335

April 21, 1922.

Mr. Edward J. Brennan,
Post Office Box 241,
City Hall Station,
New York City.

Dear Sir,-

I note from the report made by Special Agent Drew, of the Newark office, for April 13, 1922, a copy of which was forwarded to you, that the last paragraph would indicate that Carlo Tresca is not an American citizen.

It is highly important that this fact be determined in order that, if he is not an American citizen, the necessary steps may be taken looking to his deportation.

Very truly yours,
W. C. Fairbank
Director.

61-1335-9

RECORDED

April 24, 1922.

SPKWR.

61-1335

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, ALBANY:

Reference is made to a report of
West Ventner, New York City, for the 19th
inst., concerning CARLO TRESCA - Status of
citizenship, copy of which was forwarded to
your office.

I enclose that you make an immediate
effort to procure Tresca's citizenship
status from the Naturalization Bureau of
the Department of Labor.

Yours very truly,

M. J. Burns
Director.

61-1335-10

61-1335-10

Department of Justice,

Bureau of Investigation.

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania



April 27, 1922.

Director Wm. J. Burns,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Refer to Mr. Ruch

Dear Sir:-

IN RE: CARLO TRESCA,
Status of Citizenship

Replying to your letter of April 24th, 1922 in reference to the above entitled matter, I beg to advise that I got in touch with several informants who immediately began an inquiry in this connection.

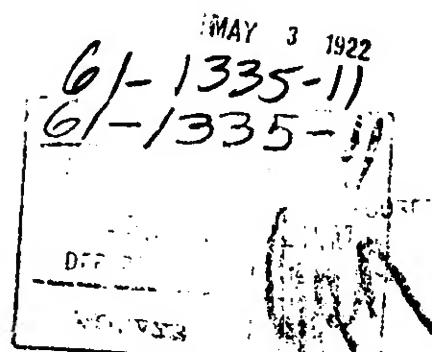
I am awaiting reports from these informants before writing you further.

Very truly yours,

R. E. Spencer

R. E. SPENCER,
Special Agent in Charge.

RRG:MOH



OFFICE OF
SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

Edward J. Brennan.

PHONE, BARCLAY 8160
POST OFFICE BOX 241
CITY HALL STATION

Department of Justice

Bureau of Investigation

15 PARK ROW, 14TH FLOOR

NEW YORK, N. Y.

April 28th, 1922.

DIRECTOR,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

RE: CARLO TRESCA N.Y. File P-115-E

Dear Sir:-

I am forwarding herewith copy of
"The Greenwich Villager" dated April 22nd, 1922,
which contains a picture of Carlo Tresca and an
article about him.

This picture is probably the one
mentioned in Confidential [redacted] report of Agent
Palmer for April 8th, 1922. Reference to this
article is also made in report of Confidential
Informant [redacted] for April 28th, entitled "CARLO
TRESCA - Anarchist Activities."

b2
Yours very truly,


EDWARD J. BRENNAN,
Special Agent in Charge.

GJS:VD
(Enclosure)

MAY 13 1922

61-1335-12

GENERAL BUREAU

APRIL 28 1922

DIVISION

W.M.J.
MAY 13 1922

RECEIVED

The GREENWICH VILLAGER

5¢

VOL. I, No. 42

SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1922

FIVE CENTS

ALONG MAIN STREET GREENWICH VILLAGE WITH THE LOUNGER

Had dinner last Sunday at the Dinner Bell, and a rare good meal it was * * * Mrs. L. fell in love with the peasant china, so much so that we have promised to buy some for her * * * Had late dinner at Christine's High Life Saloon * * * Also a good meal for the slight fee requested * * * Advanced upon Helena Dayton's and found Fred in deep old transportation lore * * * It is rumored that he is writing a book on steamboats * * * No, not steamships * * * But the old side-wheelers * * * Helena sold us tickets for the Illustrators' Ball * * * We considered ourselves great wits by deciding to go as an reversal of the old gag "He didn't do right by our Nell" * * * Mrs. L. is to be Nell, and the Lounger the drummer * * * The act will be entitled "Our Nell Being Done Right By" * * * Jake is going as a second story man * * * Reinicke as the boy with the brown derby * * * All the world is green as so is Ol' Nick Scuffert's store front * * * He is, as many will recall, the dependable dispenser of Skinner's Lane * * * The new car will be a little sister to Chrys-

Villagers 42

Carlo Tresca



VILLAGER BEACH PARTY LURES WITH PROMISE OF GOOD TIME

VILLAGERS ALL SET TO RUN OFF NEPONSET CHAMPIONSHIP

Well, here we are again with that insurgent Wanderlust still at our heels. No mightier Frankenstein was ever invented than this persistent fellow of a pavement-hater, this lusty inoculator of spring fever that descends with the coming of the oysterless months upon our unsuspecting Village. We tamed his impatience last week with the announcement of a Villager Beach party to take place at Neponsit Beach on Sunday, the 23rd of April. But when the sun rose warm and luring on the morn of Easter, Sunday last, that wretched young scion of a Wanderlust rose too, and nothing would do but that the editor and various scribes and sundry of the staff of the Villager must needs rise too, and early, and don their multi-colored garments wherein they are wont to venture forth on the Sabbath day, availing themselves of the siren call of the above ~~advertisements~~ of the Nepon-

Miss Lucille Fort, the competent bookseller, is now managing Frank Shay's shop on Christopher Street *** Frank is taking music lessons on a Ford *** Whitman's *Salut au Monde* will be the attraction at the Neighborhood Playhouse shortly *** We are taking a short vacation in May *** We plan to take a box of books with us: books that we have read and want to read again *** They will be Conrad's *Lord Jim*; McFee's *Casuals of the Sea*; Hamsun's *Growth of the Soil*; Stephen's *The Demigods*; Butler's *The Way of All Flesh*; Rolland's *Jean Christophe*; Wells' *Tono Bungay*; Lawrence's *Sons and Lovers*; Dreiser's *Sister Carrie*; Dostoevski's *Crime and Punishment*; Hardy's *Tess of the D'Urbervilles*, and Norris' *McTeague* *** The foregoing are our ideas of good reading *** But they don't belong on a vacation *** So, we'll take a copy of *Malayan tonochromes* and be satisfied.

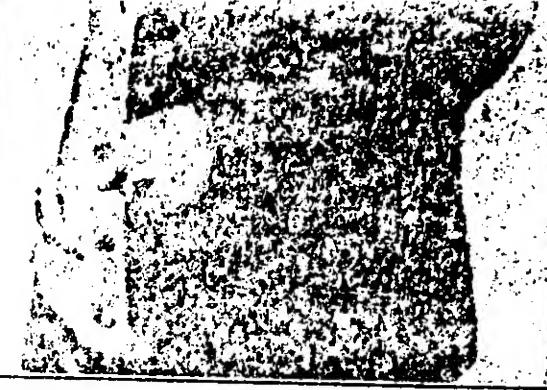
—THE LOUNGER.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Have you noticed the new lettering at the n of your Greenwich Villager? We had eant to say nothing about it in due modesty, t there have been an overwhelming number comments and inquiries concerning it, and find ourselves unable to escape patting selves on the back, so to speak. We do ifess to liking it, and we hereby acknowle with thanks all the expressions of adation that have been showered upon it.

The Greenwich Villager is indebted to Victor ard for the new title piece which everyone s so well. Mr. Perard is himself a Villager leeply interested in the Village that he says took a great deal of pleasure in introducing e of the Village landmarks as a background the lettering. The Arch is of course, the

Continued on page six



CARLO TRESCA

By Marguerite Tucker

Carlo Tresca, editor of "Il Martello" (The Hammer), is one of the most interesting personalities in the Village. Tresca has the distinction of having been 37 times in jail in this country for his ideals, and the stories he tells of how and why he got there would fill a volume. He was born in Sulmona, D'Abruzzi, Italy, birthplace of Gabriel D'Annunzio, Pascal D'Angelo, poet, and Arturo Giovannitti, poet of Masses fame. At seventeen, Carlo Tresca, young ardent rebel, was editor of a paper called "Il Germe" (The Seed), also Secretary of the Italian Railroad Workers' Union. In his work, he constantly attacked the Italian monarchy, and for this he was given 2 years in jail, but accepted a ten years banishment; and went across Lake Lugano, to Switzerland, refuge of the rebels from all countries. Here he met the famous minstrel, Pietro Govi, composer of the beautiful revolutionary song,

Continued on page three

Good Food T N T 137 Macdougal Street

veracity of the Pennsylvania arrived at the appointed train-gate at 11 AM, and found the adage of our complacent contemp of the metropolitan press, "If it's in the blank, its so," equally efficacious as applied to the Pennsylvania Railroad. (Note: the train for Rockaway Park leaves the Pennsylvania station at 11:06, and as suggested in our last issue, it is advisable to be at the train-gate at 11:05. Vide above.) After a leisurely perusal of the Sunday journals rendered compulsory by force of circumstance, the party at length reached their destination, and having purchased food products of amazing variety and satisfying quality at a local delicatessen, proceeded to consume it ravenously. A fire was built, and notes made on the best methods of procedure and the approximate amount and location of drift wood and logs for the coming Sunday Communion with the sea and the sands was most cordial and they are all set for the big party this week. There was some difficulty in making ourselves heard in the case of the sea, but we have a tentative promise, that if the sun is on the job Sunday, the sea would not fail us at any rate. We left for home at sunset, all preliminary negotiations fixed, and unless some of this Russo-German pact stuff of Genoa is pulled at Neponsit, there is nothing to fear for the approaching event.

Wherefore, be it known that all Villagers are hereby enjoined to set their alarm clocks for an early hour this coming Sabbath morn, to wit, the 23rd day of April in the spring of the year 1922; to arise promptly to its peremptory call, and don such garments as are seemly for a day on the sparkling sands of the mighty beach, albeit they must needs be of sufficient warmth and thickness to withstand the blasts of the merry spring breezes that are wont to frolic near the sea. Proceed then by what

Continued on page two

and his clever
are converted into
some of the really beautiful
articles of use on display in their
shop.

* * *

Adelaide Schulkind of the Vermont Studio, was seen Friday afternoon adorning a pair of gaily-speckled knickerbockers on Fifth Avenue, undaunted by the stares of the multitude. As she passed the Presbyterian Church one little boy was heard to ask his mama, "What is that?" Adelaide even ventured to desecrate the sacred precincts of the Civic Club while thus garbed. Who would guess that she is a social service worker?

* * *

Mrs. Edwin Newdick, was a pleasant visitor from Boston, who found the Village full of merry friends.

* * *

Billy Owen, of West Fourth Street, is looking very fine in a "misses tailleur" of soft brown. She is still on playing terms with her piano, she tells us. Hope to hear you play soon, Billy.

* * *

K. Sutherland burst forth into spontaneous song the other night at the T. N. T., and gave further proof to her admiring audience of the rich qualities of her voice.

Good Times T N T 137 Mcdougal St.

His latest work is a translation of a study of Hugo Stinnes, the German financier, which Huebsch is publishing.

* * *

55 Charles Street is a most charming house viewed from the outside, but it doesn't hold a candle to what you find inside. It is chuck full of charm. First there are the Perards, who lived many years in Paris, and who remodeled the house. He paints and illustrates, while she has made a delightful backyard garden. Then there is Mrs. Henry Payson Dowst, the widow of the well known short story writer of Satevost fame. She is chuck full of Vitamines, and pep, and humor. Also "Chief" Hamilton, Director of Camp Timanous, a "Triangle" Camp in Maine, who already had that far away look in his eyes that speaks so eloquently of listening to the Wandrlust. And there too we met Miss Helen Petcis, who paints, writes poetry, smokes cigarettes, and enjoys reading the Villager more than all her other accomplishments.

Villagers picnicking of a Sabbath, to pay a toll at the toll box, and requesting permission to travel further into the Island so-called Long, unto the terminus of the line, named Rockaway Park. So far as custom has disclosed, the fee exacted is but the paltry sum of seventy-five pennies for the going and return, and for those of the Village who have not yet reached the years of discretion, the fee is remanded to one-half that amount. It is further enjoined that all members of this afore-mentioned Villager Beach Party, shall seat themselves in an orderly fashion in the coaches of the train leaving the station at 11:06 A. M. on the Sabbath morn. (See note above). At Rockaway Park, the expedition will disembark, and sally forth into the streets of the town until a delicatessen shop is reached and deprived of its choicest treasures, whereupon all heads being counted and found not missing, the party will approach Neponsit Beach, those who may so desire, by the use of their own God-given means of locomotion, and

necessity and convenience, the collection of firewood and building of a fire, the fetching of water from a nearby source of supply, and the construction of an arena and grandstand for the unique clamshell tossing contest, than which nothing is more diverting. The winner of the contest will not only achieve the distinction of thus becoming champion of Neponsit Beach, but will further honored with presentation of a handsome purse and a write-up in the following issue of the Greenwich Villager.

LITTLE SHOPS AND COFFEE HOUSE

4 WEST 8th STREET
BERTHA E. NETTLETON, Proprietor
(Expert Dietitian)

Open Daily (Sunday included)
8 A. M. to Midnight
Best cooking in the Village
at Sensible Prices

Large Variety of Food to Take Out
Phone Stayvorcent 3854

ANDRIEN'

LUNCHEON AND TEA ROOM

Cor. 7th AVENUE and 11th STREET

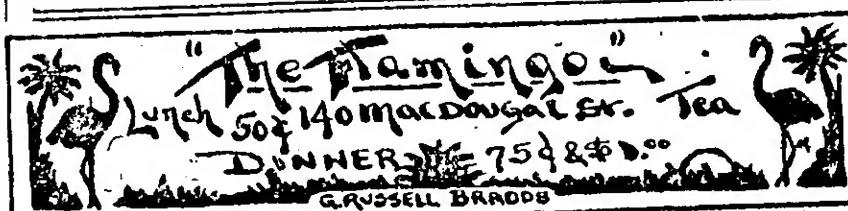
NEW YORK

Southern Hot Waffles
with
Maple Syrup Our Specialty
Breakfast à la carte

LUNCHEON 50c DINNER 75¢

DINNER 75¢

Salads—Sandwiches—Pastry
OPEN FROM 7 A. M. UNTIL MIDNIGHT



VILLAGE GOSSIP

Christine, the Scandinavian Juno who runs a nightly saloon, not saloon — at her Grove Street restaurant, is opening a new place at Sixth Avenue and Fourth Street. She complains bitterly of the Russian oven which was installed there by Romany Marie in a previous occupancy, and says that if it is as difficult to install one as to remove it, no wonder Russia is a bankrupt nation.

* * *

Mary Blair, of Leroy Street, and leading lady in "The Hairy Ape," was tendered a farewell party by other members of the cast last week.

* * *

Blanding Sloan, more familiarly known to Villagers as "Ted," that clever young painter who does something new and startling in the theatre every once in a while, such as the circular cyclorama which the Greenwich Village Follies used, has a model of a miniature stage on view at the Earl Carroll Theatre which is worth peeping at.

* * *

Peter Larsen, of Fourteenth Street, is working with the Firm

Did You Know That—

CHARLES KECK, of 40 West 10 Street, is the sculptor who did the monument of Booker T. Washington which was recently unveiled at Tuskegee Institute.

* * *

BONNIE McLEARY, of 7 MacDougal Alley, has been commissioned to do a monument of the Irish Free State to be placed on the College Green in Dublin. Her studio, by the way, is where Ezra Winter did most of the decorations for the Cunard Building on lower Broadway.

* * *

MARGARET WYCHERLY, of East Eighth Street, will have the principal woman's role in Arnold Bennett's "What The Public Wants," the new Theatre Guild production.

* * *

ANDRE POLAH, the Belgian violinist of East Twelfth Street, and winner of the thousand dollar prize for the best American symphony, gave a recital at Town Hall Thursday evening.

A. B. Kuttner, of Washington Place, is still buying books on Psychoanalysis, and talking re-

BABY SECTION

The Editor of the Baby Section would be glad to receive items of interest about Village children. All such contributions must give the name and address of the child as well as the name of the sender.

Olga Siegel, of Perry Street, spent a week at Baldwin Harbor, Long Island, visiting her little cousins Rhoda and Buddy. She reports a fine time and a loathness to return to city pavements.

* * *

Tom Bevans, of West Tenth Street, sails for Europe this Saturday and is looking forward to a chemical examination of the briny waves to see if they really are salty or not.

* * *

Barbara Strunsky, of West Eleventh Street, is having luncheon with her friend Mr. Younkers at the Astor, and is then being taken to the Hippodrome for the afternoon performance. Mr.

Younkers, she says, may be a Villager, but he is much more wonderful than that, for he tells her of Shannegaboh who comes to good little girls, and he even makes pennies come out of his hair.

* * *

The hearts of the younger generation of our Village have been beating a little faster all week in contemplation of what the weekend holds in store. Their beloved Charlie Chaplin is now at the Sheridan Theatre in his latest picture, "Pay Day"—and is there a child in the whole Village who hasn't heard of Charlie or been to see one of his pictures? The news spread like wildfire, and consequently we have heard on all sides of theatre parties for Saturday afternoon. We would be willing to bet that the audience at the Sheridan this Saturday afternoon will be more amusing than the picture.

VILLAGER BEACH PARTY

Continued from page one

means of locomotion meets best your location to the Long Island platform of the Pennsylvania

the others by means of an electrified trolley. Further enjoinders will here be lifted, and the party will be free to enjoy themselves and each other as they wish and see fit. Only sundry matters of

CARLO TRESCA*Continued from page one*

"Addio, Lugano Bello," who advised Carlo to go to America, "because," said Govi, "they love me." Govi himself, 25 years before had travelled all over the states singing his way with a guitar on his back and had learned to love the American toilers. Tresca took the advice and immediately on arrival he met Serrati, today editor of the Italian labor paper "Avanti."

He soon became known for his radical activities, was arrested 3 times in Philadelphia and 9 times in Pittsburgh. His fight against Catholicism lined the priests up against him in Pittsburgh and he was excommunicated in public seance by a special Italian delegate, who was incidentally a relative of his. In Uniontown, Pa., he was again arrested for libel against a priest and given six months hard labor, but Protestant public opinion was so strong that the judge said "For God's sake let him out." He then threw himself into the American labor movement, with the help of his comrade, Arturo Giovannitti, and went through the Calumet, Mich., and Massaba Range, Minn., strikes, like a meteor. During the Lawrence strike, along with John Reed he fought the keenest battle, and later in the Waiters Union strike, of 1912, he received the long, bitter scar, that he

THE NEWS

BY HARRY GODFREY

The response to our call for a columnist to fill the columns of the recently defunct Mews indicates the high pressure of the Village thermometer and its mercurial eclatian. The contributions submitted ran the whole gamut from zero and below way up to boiling and over, so that the editor was alternately shaking with a shiver and burning with a fever. When reduced to a normal temperature, and permitted to remain there pro tem, it was while reading the witticisms of our newly acquired columnist. It is with great pleasure that we announce Mr. Archie Coates, who as "Archie" will conduct his business behind "The Smoke Screen," beginning with next week's issue of the Villager. Mr. Coates is an alumnus of F.P.A.'s Conning Tower in its Tribune days, in fact an honor graduate, having won the watch in 1916. He is an ardent Villager, a resident of Eleventh Street, and a free lance writer of some parts. Well, here's best wishes to you, Archie, and may you gather a goodly company of contribs to share your moments behind "The Smoke Screen."

celebration with the Italian | Gladys Oaks, of Perry Street, "Reds." A wonderful programme is in

Greenwich House

The artists and sculptors of Greenwich Village will join in a community exhibition during the week of April 24 to May 2 at Greenwich House, 27 Barrow Street. Among the distinguished artists of the neighborhood who will show their work are George DeForest Brush, Orlando Campbell, Thomas Ewing, Rose O'Neill, Maurice Prendergast, Ezra Winters. Among the sculptors will be Daniel C. French, James Earle Fraser, Anna Hyatt, Paul Manship, Gertrude Whitney, Frederick Macmonnies, Lucy Perkins Ripley, Abastenia St. L. Eberle, Sherry Fry, Leo Lentelli. Much of the work will be shown for the first time.

Exhibits of the crafts of Greenwich Village will include iron-work, jewelry, textiles, painted screens, silver work, enamel on wood, overglaze ceramic decorations, stained glass, dolls, pottery. The pottery and woodwork of the young people of Greenwich House will also be on exhibition.

On each day of the exhibit there will be a special feature. Florence Fleming Noyes and Elise Dufour will dance, Gord Brinley will give a reading from Chaucer, Christine Willcox is to sing. The Children's Theatre of Greenwich House and the orchestra of the Music School will also furnish entertainment. Tea will be served each day.

THE GREENWICH VILLAGER

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

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LILLIE SROSTAC, Editor

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Our Neighborhood House

In the midst of our personal lives, it is almost with a sense of gratitude that we should look upon any organism that is making for a common community life, that is striving for a neighborhood betterment, and that is doing all in its power to tie in the personal lives and activities of its neighbors with each other. Such an organism is Greenwich House, the neighborhood house of our Village, at 27 Barrow Street, organized and directed by Mrs. V. D. Simkhovitch.

For nearly twenty years, Greenwich House has been an integral part of the community life of this district—before the Village became conscious of it—

of our community who run off to the mountains. There are parties constantly being given, entertainments, talks on all kinds of timely and necessary subjects, and dances.

But still a good many of our neighbors, especially the more recent residents in our Village, have never been inside Greenwich House or interested themselves in its activities. This seems something that should be mended as soon as possible. For after all, we are all bound up so closely together that what does not seem to directly affect us, some day comes back at us like a boomerang. And while we may not feel the personal need for the services of Greenwich House in our lives, it is well to realize that Greenwich House has played a large part in making our life as a little community safer, more useful, and more interesting. Now while the exhibit of our neighborhood artists is being shown there, would it not be a good idea to stroll round to 27 Barrow Street and just look the House over?

The Eyes of the Middle West

By ANNE ROSS

I am from the plains. I am from a dreary village on the plains and I have come to New York. This is my New York; I have come to stay in it and this is the song I sing to celebrate my

THE GREENWICH VILLAGER

Saturday, April 22, 1922



Drawing—Hunt Diederich
Modern Artists of America at Brummer Galleries

CAPTIVE

I said: My heart shall be free
To play, to fly—
No law shall fetter me
Nor virtue with her dingy ways and cold
And I shall seek beyond the morning's gold
New fire when the flame of old loves die.
My mind, I said, shall be free
None shall say no.
It has the key
To all the sweet, wild pathways of the world
Wherever beauty's banner is unfurled,
And where the winds of high adventure blow.
My life, I said, shall be free
As winds or skies.
And then you came to me—
Dear, would you have upon my lips a song
To keep our springtime magic winter long?
Bid me be free—and hide your troub'led eyes!

—DORR MCLOOS

WITH THE VILLAGE ARTISTS

Whitney Studio Club Exhibition

By Marguerite Tucker

There are so many good things at the Whitney Studio Club Exhibition, 147 West Fourth Street, that we hardly know where to begin. At random, we pick out a Joseph Stella "Man on the Elevated," a curious and beautiful thing, and we like Jerome Blum's vibrant "Tahiti." "The Caravel of Lullume the Extravagant" by Donald Corley, a most enchanting and imaginative toy, brings tales to our mind of lovely Persian nights, when dark-eyed pirates roamed the seas, in utterly beautiful, unsailable boats, according to the fairy books.

"Horses of Wood" by Edna P. Stauffer has the real spirit. Alexander Altenburg's landscapes are unassuming and serious. Rockwell Kent shows a "Berkshire Winter" landscape, with figures of women and children moving lightly along in the clear crystal winter atmosphere, with striking effect. The sky and hills are beautifully treated. Lydia Gibson has an interesting portrait of "Ken-

per has a charming little etching "The Evening Wind," a little nude, going to bed with the curtains blowing in against her body. It is warm, colorful and lively.

There is no space to write more of this interesting exhibition and many good things have to be omitted.

The exhibition has been very well attended and remains open until April 30th.

From an Artist's Notebook

By Gertrude Boyle

Style—so much talk about style—strive for a style and then imprison oneself in it! Style in art I am not conscious of... Art is simply individual expression or interpretation of universal truth... A perception of a truth—a fact of life coming directly through an individual will naturally take on the characteristics of the one manifesting it. So why bother so much about the form of expression, the style, the manner of saying it... If you have anything to say simply say it, if you feel it deeply the expression will be sincere; and as no two people see life through the same eyes your interpretation will be unique, your style unconsciously indi-

to obey only the dictates of his ego-god of art... As Christ never thought of Christianity as becoming a religion with its many sects, or Buddha Buddhism, so the original Cubists, Futurists, Synchronists, etc. I really think they would feel grieved if they could see how their individual methods were holding sway over thousands.

Word Pictures

By Dorothy Hamilton

A black cat treads the snow Oh, it is disturbing to the feet! Whiskers are stiff. There is no pleasure in the feel of wind against stiff whiskers. But there is pleasure in movement and in self-contained intention:—beyond a certain knoll, a body's space to the left, under the snow (how droll, how sly a thought!), lies buried a yesterday's-killed sparrow. One wing torn off, maybe. That was irresistible; the bird would flutter so. Birds' beaks are not worth eating, — nor their claws. But the stomach, the breast, the brain!... Here is the knoll. Here is the place to turn. Here is the rise in the snow,—as high as a sparrow is thick. The delight of uncovering it!... What? Cold? Frozen? It stings the teeth! Better not sting the teeth!... A leap into the air and down again quickens suffering paws. Leave the offensive, wingless thing, and sit beside the living-room fire,—yawning, rubbing down beautiful, resilient whisker

now a woman has given him this cyclamen flower.

There will be a Fashion Show and Good Time at the Judson Memorial Hall, 55 Washington Square, given by the young people of the Church, Monday evening, April 24th at eight-fifteen. The fashions will be displayed on fair residents of the Village, and will be followed by the presentation of a mellow mellow-drama in one act, entitled "Bunk." The party is planned only as a spring gaiety, but also it is hoped that enough fifty cent pieces will be gathered in for admission to help the work Judson is doing among the needy babies of the district.

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THE BOOKSHELF

THE NEGRO OF TODAY

A Novel. By T. S. Stribling. Century, \$1.90.

By Robert A. Hicks

Note: The following review was written by a colored man, a Villager, who is educating himself. His reactions are more than interesting.

What Eugene O'Neill has done for the stage, T. S. Stribling has done for the novel.

At my first reading of this wonderful book, I was under the impression that Mr. Stribling was a Negro, writing of his life, but I was overjoyed to learn that he, being a southern white gentleman, so truthfully stated the painful struggle of the educated negro in the south.

The need of such a book, in order to come to a better understanding, has been looked for by both races.

Peter Siner, a southern mulatto Negro, who has just received the degree of B.A. at Harvard University, returns by train to his home town, Hookers Bend, in the State of Tennessee, in hopes of building a second Tuskegee for the further advancement of his race.

THE GREENWICH VILLAGER

GRAY WOLF STORIES

Indian Mystery Tales

By Bernard Sexton

The following book review is by a child of twelve whose parents don't want his name printed because of the danger of his getting an exaggerated idea of his own importance. We withhold it in deference to their wishes, but not the fact that it took much urging before it was possible to pin the young man down to dictation.

Gray Wolf Stories are for children that are seven years old to nine years. It is very interesting and teaches something about Indian fairy tales. It is all about an Indian boy that was captured by a man named Owl Man who was a magician and made him very much at home. And the book tells all about the adventures of the boy after he was captured. All the stories are just about the same kind.

* * *

"HONI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE"

By Ralph S. Murray

Quite recently the metropolitan dailies have been blossoming forth with letters, articles, etc., prepared and submitted by various radical reformers of the high-brow class, to the general effect that Greenwich Village—the seat of the artistic in this land—is responsible for the general ten-

tem and the Heights, Brooklyn or the Bronx, and a few from South Albany and the Flatlands. And I'll challenge them to show me one Villager who is setting an example in "loose conduct" for these poor little flappers to follow. They couldn't do it, if only for the very apparent reason that they wouldn't know a Villager if they met one face to face.

And then there's another reason why they ought to come down and spend the week end with us. I'm sure they'd be pleased to get a glimpse of our very esteemed friends, "the north of islanders," who invade our realms on all holidays. They would get enough material and scandal to talk about and howl over for ten years to come. Oh where is the reformer who can afford to turn down this opportunity to mingle with Cuddling Cake-eaters from the rocky regions of the hefty Heights? Where is he who would not jump at a chance to see a Finale-hopper consume an Eskimo Pie? And feel, down in the depths of his heart (if he has one) that these are children of his own flock who, having become inspired by his previous preachings, are doing their best to demonstrate to the world that they think he is all bunk.

We Villagers, being a broad-minded and placid folk, do not give a hoot how many "scandal-

Saturday, April 22, 1922

on his face, know ye that we have in our midst one who would help us change from our life of sin—would lend us a helping hand and pull us by the nape of our necks from the pitfalls of Fourth Street—and help us banish all the evils that surround us, i. e., candles, fireplaces and Sterno stoves. Don't, for heaven's sake ask him if he's a bootlegger—even though he does resemble one—and at the same time do not mistake him for a dealer in antiques and rush up to him with a picture of "Eve" supposedly done in the year of 0001.00 by that renowned painter Adam.

After all, every knock is a boost. Let us eat, drink (H-2-O) and be merry—and let "Honi soit qui mal y pense" be our motto.

Continued from page one
pivot point, and balances on one side the Jefferson Market, and on the other the old Judson Memorial Church, or as he says, marks the extremes of the Village from church to jail. A few of the types of architecture and some suggestion of foliage help create the atmosphere of our Village.

Mr. Perard is an artist of note, possibly his best known work being his portraits of Gen. Foch and Gen. Pershing that were reproduced by the thousands all through the war. At present, he is giving some of his time to

■ DRAMA ■

A CHALLENGE

By Sophie Irene Loeb

No play of modern times has presented so forcefully the trend of the young mind as to his relation with the world at large as is presented in the Green Ring at the Neighborhood Playhouse.

While the play would more fittingly find its environs in Russia from where it comes, it is indicative of some of the symptoms that are evident in our own country.

The old adage "children should be seen and not heard" is thrown to the winds. They are not only seen and heard, but they make their own decisions and persist in maintaining them. While some of these traits are to be encouraged, yet the red flag must be waved if we are to avoid being deluged with a wave of self opinionated young people who settle all questions of the universe and do not wait to obtain their majority in the business of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

In other words, liberty is spelled in capital letters and freedom means no restraint. This dangerous doctrine, formulated too soon, is perhaps responsible

are more to be desired than all the forged chains that they can put about them to preserve their own individuality.

Individuality in fact, results largely from the home ties, and the love that is engendered in the early years. When this is gone the young man or woman become mere machines who go through life with the idea of satisfying self only and losing all sense of their relationship to their relatives and the world at large.

Young people are going too fast on the theory that they can stand alone and should be permitted to do so. The cry of personal liberty has been overdone. There is no such thing. No one can do anything alone. The whole world moves on the relation of one to the other which is doubtless one of the fundamental reasons for the presumption of relativity.

The Green Ring is a good piece. It is well acted. Never have I seen so many young people in one play do such excellent work. I think the play will do a great deal of good in showing the tendency of the times and the views of young people as to themselves.

* * *

Henri will again appear at the

Watch this space in our next issue!

Where to dine?

Where to dance?

Where to shop?

What to see?

VILLAGE GUIDE

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PHARMACY

WHAT THEY SAY

Each week the Greenwich Villager reporter meets some well-known Villagers and transcribes to his notebook the words which fall from their lips.

"Why don't you ask your contributors to use one side of the paper only—and a typewriter instead of a pen"—The Graphic Press, of 39 West 8th Street, renowned printers of the Greenwich Villager.

* * *

"This looks like kind of a clean, decent street, let's walk through here."—One uptown lady to another, emerging on Eleventh Street from the French Pastry Shop.

* * *

"Lots of excitement on our street today. The firemen came and everything. I told them it was nothing but a smoking flue, but they insisted upon going up anyway."—Wm. Gibbons, vender of antiques on West Eleventh Street.

* * *

"If you happen to describe Mr. Perard's studio, don't forget to mention the Grand Rapids davenport he just bought. Along with old mingany and Jacobean chairs, pain attraction is its

THE GREENWICH VILLAGER

Finale Hoppers—Wm. Gropper

LIBERATOR MAY DAY CARNIVAL

For the last ball of the Village season The Liberator has planned a grand carnival and masquerade to be held April 29th, May Day Eve. A score of artists and writers, actors and newspaper men will be there to help make the festival the big event of the year.

Floyd Dell, grown from a Moon-Calf into a realistic farceur, has written a riot of a little play entitled "A Busy Day at the Liberator." Floyd himself, will play as will also the doughty Mike Gold, the negro poet, Claude McKay, Gropper, artist and humorist, and Hugo Gellert, whose goats wander so amiably over the pages of magazines. The play will be illuminating as well as mus-

tume will not be the most beautiful.

The merry-making is to last all night with unabated revelry. Bryant Hall has been selected because it is located at 42nd Street and Sixth Avenue, and the actors can drop in as soon as their shows let out. The Clef Club Orchestra will furnish jazz.

Did you know that when Charlie Chaplin arrived in New York the first place he looked up was the Liberator office, located at 138 West 13th Street, the Village, and that H. G. Wells spent an evening with the staff and was heckled by all present?

The Liberator masquerade May Carnival is of course, going to be amusing and amazing because so many unusual people are inter-

Saturday, April 22, 1922

VILLAGE REAL ESTATE

Williams-Dexter, real estate operators, are going to erect a two-story and basement building at the southwest corner of Perry Street and 7th Avenue to be used as their own headquarters. They have rented an apartment at 74 Bank Street to Mrs. S. Holm; at 46 Charles Street to Captain Charles L. Lloyd; and an apartment at 42 Barrow Street to Arthur E. Jameson.

* * *

J. Irving Walsh has rented Dr. Salmon's apartment at 125 West 12th Street to Miss Marine Pool; also one to Douglas Duer, an illustrator on Hearst's paper, at 78 West 11th Street; to Miss Raymond Rogers an apartment in the new apartment house at 71 West 12th Street.

* * *

L. B. Field has rented an apartment to Sampson Raphaelson, writer, on East 8th Street; an apartment to Ruth Murchinson at 50½ Barrow Street in Hunt Deidericks studio; to Miss Nye, Donald Ogden Stuart's apartment at 6 Minetta Street, as he is going away for the summer.

Pepe & Bro. have rented apartments at 11 West 8th Street to

self as a village. . . . For twenty years, it has watched the change in character of the personnel of our inhabitants, and always it has held out a helping hand and an open house. Most of those years it viewed the Village from its home on Jones Street, and not until 1916 did Greenwich House come into its new quarters at 27 Barrow Street. That marked a wider scope and an increased activity for the House, so that now there is almost no community function which Greenwich House is not capable of performing or willing to undertake. It has a well-organized health center, for children of course, but for mothers as well, and many a child of our neighborhood has cause to be thankful for Greenwich House. For the healthy community, it offers opportunities along the lines of craftsmanship, as well as art. There are classes in clay modelling, pottery, wood carving, and carpentry. In the music school, there is splendid facility for all ages to enjoy musical training at a nominal cost.

And then, of course, there is ample provision made in Greenwich House for the social life of the Village. The really beautiful auditorium has staged many a neighborhood event, and is most generously at the command of the community. The roof is a welcome retreat in the warm days of summer for children and adults not so fortunate as some

I sing not of towering buildings, miles of stone, roar of steel above ground and roar of steel below ground, streets where moneys are earned, streets where moneys are spent, but—

A woman striding down the Avenue, booted and spurred, the tails of her coat spread gaily to the wind; a little priest reading Balzac in a subway train; a man coming out of the Plaza with a monocle in his eye and a Camel cigarette between his lips; a charming girl in tweed knickerbockers and a Paisley shawl loitering before Joe Kling's bookstore, a copy of *The Villager* tucked under her arm; a nursemaid with muslin capstrings in Central Park West; flower wagons on lower Fifth Avenue; the Jefferson Street Market.

I sing not the cafes, the theatres and flashing signs, not parks and galleries, but—

Candles glowing in Three Steps Down below the sidewalk; a hurdy gurdy playing in the rain at Washington Square; a brave little garden between apartment houses in Gramercy Park; a "peep-show" on the Bowery; and Caroline who sings for her supper every night at a shop in Sullivan Street.

Not the great thinkers, writers, arguers, but—

The young Russian stranger who gripped my hand so warmly during that moment at a performance of the Provincetown Play-

THE WOMAN ANSWER.

"I love," he said, and his encircling arm Enfolded her in that long-sought embrace Her heart cried for. She searched his burning eyes As if therein to read confirming sign, But found no echo to the words he spoke. Then womanlike, with calm renuncive smile That drew a line of pain about her lips, She turned in answer to this man's desire: "It is not love you offer with your words. You call it love, but we who teem the earth, Who know the pain and joyousness of birth, We women who from fathers, lovers, sons, Have learned the meaning of those days of peace That swiftly follow on the weeping nights, And make of life a round of light and dark, We cannot take your lust and call it love; We dare not give ourselves to your desire; Because we know through wisdom born of pain, That passion blazes, but it does not warm. And we would build a temple on whose hearth Would glow a vestal fire with steady flame, And tending priest to feed its sacred fire, Whose constant service at this hearth of life Might yield at last the radiant warmth of love."

—LULU SHOSTAC

etc., then escorted me uptown to the Pennsylvania Hotel—and said goodnight.

Not balls and fetes and opera, but—

A Liberator evening at Arlington Hall, where "informal conversation and dancing" followed a diverting discourse on books delivered by a coal black negro with a Harvard accent and an Irish wit, where wild eyed radicals cheered a tame parlor poet, and black and white toddled cheek to cheek.

Not great pictures, not bronzes, not marbles, but—

A vista between office buildings that frame sky's blue, two golden lights and a sombre span of Brooklyn Bridge; a fat Sicilian woman smoking in a window; union suits drying on a Harlem balcony, as gay, and as challenging as flags in war-time.

Not your lights, New York, but your half-lights.

Not Civic Virtue, but the Tragic Turnip.

a sheriff's wife fell in love with him and fed him on cakes and candy. He was arrested with the W. W. during the war and his per "Il Martello," the Hammer, oppressed 17 times in two years. it is hammering stronger ever.

When we asked him about Greenwich Village, he said laughingly, "Yes! I boarded for four days at the Jefferson Jail during the waiters' strike. Then the judge acquitted me and we all went over to a bar, corner of Greenwich Avenue and Christopher Street, that no longer exists, unhappily, where John Masefield, English poet, was serving drinks." Carlo Tresca bewails the changes and longs for a return to sanity. Carlo Tresca loves America. He finds her young, daring, beautiful, royal, with a "don't care" grandeur that is bewitching. "This is the fighting ground for me. I love it, and I hate it. I fight to make everybody happy."

He is still young, very handsome, gay, eager and witty. He loves wine and a good time, but when injustice raises her ugly head, he is off, like a spirited horse, to the rescue. No wonder he has been called the Don Quixote of the American labor movement.

Tresca is giving a ball at Tammany Hall on Saturday, April 29. It is announced as a May Day

tan singer from the San Carlos Opera, with a full ballet. They will also give the play "War Brides," translated for the first time into Italian. Fellow "Reds," artists, poets, writers, cranks of all description, will be there, and are promised a lively time.

The newest arrival to the training table at the Tea N Tea for poets who think they can box and for boxers who think they can poet, is Willie Bradley, the Greenwich Village welterweight who did such excellent work in training Harry Greb for the Gibbons fight. After a stiff workout at Jack O'Briens' training quarters at Madison Square Garden, Willie and Harry Kemp, the premier Village poet, who is to appear in the squared circle with Sam DeWitt, the fighting assemblyman, within the next few weeks, can be seen walking arm in arm to their training table on Macdougal Street where their manager, S. Sam Schwartz, supervises the number of calories they consume.

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has time to write poems in between whiles, though, and will soon have one ready for our own Villager. *

Russia is quite a country. In a recent letter received from a relative in Moscow, the writer tells of a nephew, who has been jailed because he doesn't believe in Communism, and whose veritable book on "Jurisprudence" is being used, as a text book throughout Russia by law students. Better to be in jail and appreciated by those on the outside, than have one's liberty and be ignored—what! what!

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where he meets Tump Pack, another Negro, who is also returning home after serving in the United States Army abroad, where he received a medal (as Tump Pack puts it) "uh stabbin fo' white men wid a baynit."

Upon reaching home, Tump Pack is arrested on a charge of having shot crap three years ago, and later is killed by a sheriff while pleading to serve in prison in his sweetheart's stead.

Peter Siner becomes infatuated with Cissie Dildine, younger sister of his childhood sweetheart. On the night of his engagement, he hurries home to inform his mother, whom he finds sick in bed with malaria, a disease which is attacking all the colored members of Hookers Bend, due to neglect of the white owners. At four o'clock of the same morning she dies.

After many hardships, Peter and Cissie marry and come North, where he hopes to secure a position with Faraquah, a white friend and college chum.

It is sincerely hoped by the black man, that "Birthright's" influence will stimulate a more mutual understanding between the white and black, so that the nefarious world may be free from the infernal plague of racial oppression.

Dinner \$1 T N T 137 McDougal St.

about the Shinto movement because of its semblance to Bohemianism.

Needless to say no one else but a radical reformer could possibly be so narrow minded as to endeavor to lay that on to us. No one but a fool would try to. But we of the Village are accustomed to getting the blame for things we are not guilty of, and we just read these articles with a twinkle of humorous pity and then proceed to start a fire in the hearth with the remnants of that paper. We laugh amongst ourselves because we know the truth. We know that if these cold blooded bigots would take the trouble to learn what they are talking about—and come down here in our midst on Saturday nights, they'd soon find that they couldn't locate one person in ten who could rightfully give the Village as his address. They'd probably be surprised to find that the majority of revelers who take delight in "exploring" the byways of this locality on week ends, are residents of Har-

As long as they respect our way of thinking, they are welcome. They are all "Varsity," "Collegiate," and they appreciate the full meaning of "atmosphere." For that reason they take all opportunities to flee from the iron-bound conventionalities of the districts they reside in. Naturally we resent most strenuously the way these pulpitiens try to lay the blame on our shoulders for "leading their flock from the fold."

Show me the Villager who can be held responsible for the style that helps a Flapper to flap. We may be the originators of the sandal as a popular footgear, but no one among us will answer to having dictated the "Brooksy" coat, the dazzling scarf, the "Bramley" dress, the rolled woolen stockings and the soft felt hat as the "Style" for Villagers with the request. Flappers please copy.

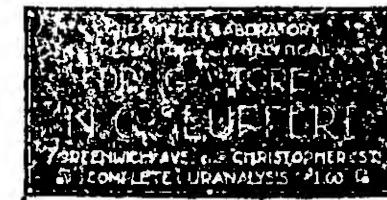
So, fellow Villagers, if you see a frail looking gent, with spectacles, a high hat, and a forlorn look

He promises to give the Villager a series of drawings with the delightful quality of his etchings, showing some of the more picturesque and charming corners of the Village.

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* * *

Adelaide Schulkind of the Vermont Studio, was seen Friday afternoon adorning a pair of gaily-speckled knickerbockers on Fifth Avenue, undaunted by the stares of the multitude. As she passed the Presbyterian Church one little boy was heard to ask his mama, "What is that?" Adelaide even ventured to desecrate the sacred precincts of the Civic Club while thus garbed. Who would guess that she is a social service worker?

* * *

Mrs. Edwin Newdick, was a pleasant visitor from Boston, who found the Village full of merry friends.

* * *

Billy Owen, of West Fourth Street, is looking very fine in a "misses tailleur" of soft brown. She is still on playing terms with her piano, she tells us. Hope to hear you play soon, Billy.

* * *

K. Sutherland burst forth into spontaneous song the other night at the T. N. T., and gave further proof to her admiring audience of the rich qualities of her voice.

Good Times T N T 137 McDougal St.

His latest work is a translation of a study of Hugo Stiernes, the German financier, which Huebsch is publishing.

* * *

55 Charles Street is a most charming house viewed from the outside, but it doesn't hold a candle to what you find inside. It is chuck full of charm. First there are the Perards, who lived many years in Paris, and who remodeled the house. He paints and illustrates, while she has made a delightful backyard garden. Then there is Mrs. Henry Payson Dowst, the widow of the well known short story writer of Satevost fame. She is chuck full of Vitamines, and pep, and humor. Also "Chief" Hamilton, Director of Camp Timanous, a "Triangle" Camp in Maine, who already had that far away look in his eyes that speaks so eloquently of listening to the Wanderlust. And there too we met Miss Helen Peters, who paints, writes poetry, smokes cigarettes, and enjoys reading the Villager more than all her other accomplishments.

Villagers picnicking of a Sabbath, to pay a toll at the toll box, and requesting permission to travel further into the Island so-called Long, unto the terminus of the line, named Rockaway Park. So far as custom has disclosed, the fee exacted is but the paltry sum of seventy-five pennies for the going and return, and for those of the Village who have not yet reached the years of discretion, the fee is remanded to one-half that amount. It is further enjoined that all members of this afore-mentioned Villager Beach Party, shall seat themselves in an orderly fashion in the coaches of the train leaving the station at 11:06 A. M. on the Sabbath morn. (See note above). At Rockaway Park, the expedition will disembark, and sally forth into the streets of the town until a delicatessen shop is reached and deprived of its choicest treasures, whereupon all heads being counted and found not missing, the party will approach Neponsit Beach, those who may so desire, by the use of their own God-given means of locomotion, and

necessary to the collection of firewood and building of a fire, the fetching of water from a nearby source of supply, and the construction of an arena and grandstand for the unique clamshell toeing contest, than which nothing is more diverting. The winner of the contest will not only achieve the distinction of thus becoming champion of Neponsit Beach, but will be further honored with presentation of a handsome purse and a write-up in the following issue of the Greenwich Villager.

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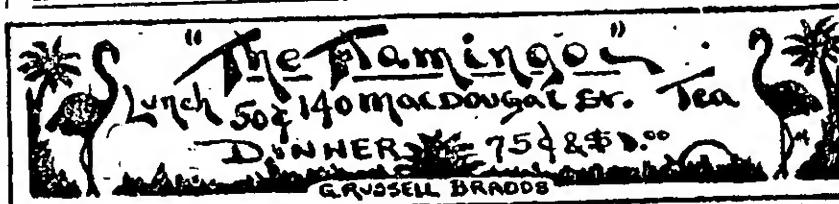
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the land of Lenin and Trotzky.

It is these groups of young people of Russia, so well portrayed in the Green Ring, that become later the so-called "intelligenzia" which in plain parlance is a "know-it-all" proposition.

The big lesson to be learned in the Green Ring is the danger line between the much desired Self-expression, and the more deplorable Ego development.

Young people are too fast coming to regard their parents or guardians in the light of mere higher courts to which an appeal must be taken willy-nilly.

The finer and more human elements of life are lost sight of in such an academic atmosphere. The love of ties as between parents and children will become of less importance and elements to be thrown off as soon as possible if such views are to be encouraged and promulgated.

Young people instead might better be taught that spider threads of love as developed in the home and their relation to it

Friday evening, April 27th at 10:30. On this occasion the dancer will present a number of his creations for a children's theatre. It is naturally hoped his audience will be mostly children. There will be no admission charge but those wishing to drop a coin in the box on their way from the theatre will be helping the children of some fanine-stricken Russian artist. Henri's musical accompaniments, which are as usual mostly by Debussy, will be played by Valdo Garnan.

The program includes: The Juggler of Moskowski, "Syncopation with golden balls all flying to a dubious heaven." Narcissus at the Pond of Debussy, "plastic abusiveness dripping with sentimentality." An Eastern Actor of Yamada, "Japanese prints, abruptly gaudy in the virility with which they manage the double task of listening to the East and Ezra Pound." And the Danse Negre of Scott, "sensuality playing with the dregs of the negro race, and begging for shades of perfumed vengeance."

Edward Goodman will terminate the run of "The Pigeon" this Saturday and is already planning his first fall production.

This Sunday evening the Liberator will hold its weekly meeting at the Civic Club, 14 W. 12 Street, at eight. The speaker is Dr. S. A. Tannenbaum, a psycho-analyst and editor of Psyche and Eros, who will talk on Neurosis. An interesting music program is promised from Louise Vermont, contralto, with Anne Owen at the piano.

An interesting exhibit of drawings is that being held at the Parish House of the Church of the Ascension, 12 West 11 Street, under the sponsorship of Mrs. Phillip Lydig. The drawings are the work of Gene Carr, the creator of the Metropolitan Movies in the morning World and well-known illustrator. The exhibit will remain open until the first day of May.

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suppose—Mrs. Victor Perard, of 55 Charles Street, who usually buys the house furnishings.

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out to poets who personally present manuscripts. The Liberator editors tell us it is to be a night of surprises. They keep silent when asked for details, but grin lively. It has leaked our way, however, that the artists will crown the girl costumed most originally, "Queen of the May." We cannot conceal a sneaking hope that the most original cos-

* * *
Dorothy K. Earle, of East Eleventh Street, is doing publicity for a Broadway show soon to appear on the boards.

MARRIED

Jennie DelValle of 60 West 10th Street, and Edward Figgs of 152 West 131st Street.

* * *
Cleon Throckmorton, the Art Director for the Provincetown Players, and now a permanent Villager from Washington, was married to Katherine Mullen last week.

* * *
Marie Elizabeth Baird, of 79 Washington Place, and Roland Herbert George, of 210 West 44th Street, were married at the Church of the Ascension, by the Rev. Percy Stickney Grant.

Transfers, or transfers,
and to Melville A. Bergfeld, of New York City; also on a long lease 65 Carmine Street running through to 7th Avenue. This store will be renovated and a first class Italian Restaurant opened.

* * *
The Wacht Construction Co. has purchased 13-19 West 11th Street and will erect a nine-story apartment house there, to cost \$600,000.

* * *
The apartment house at 65-69 West 12th Street has been sold by the Havemeyer Realty Co. to the Harding Realty Co., Inc., James A. Polsky, Pres.

* * *
Miss Mears, the sculptress, is back at her apartment, 46 Washington Square.

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"Still Life.

In the sculpture we find the work less interesting; Sally Robinson shows a fine head of "Carl Ruggles"; "Big Oak" by Victor Salvatore is good. Edward Hop-

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the same with schools and all the various isms . . . The idea of so many almost simultaneously becoming Cubists, Futurists, Post-impressionists would be absurd, did it not answer some crying need, reflect a ray of truth . . . Many who had not found satisfactory expression in the particular manner he had adopted—(evolved I can hardly say here, else it would be so much a part of himself that he could not lay it aside for something that came from without, another man's method)—suddenly thinks he has found the light; believes he is at last set free from the limitations and subjugations of the past and can spread his wings in boundless air, only some sad day to awaken to the realization that this wonderful new master is just as tyrannical as the old, and the limitations as confining . . . After all the limitations are from within himself and will remain there in spite of any form of expression until he uproots them and learns

Some one has given him a cyclamen flower, pitying him because he is so tall and hard-boned and old. He carries the flower self-consciously. He has assumed a mincing expression, with little boy-doll's eyes lowered. He is trying to look as innocent as the cyclamen. He passes a woman and stops her to show her his flower. He likes to talk with women. They are compassionate; they will sometimes give him an apple or a pear. And they have such comfortable faces. . . . But it has not always been so. He has pictures hidden in his brain: women with uncomfortable faces; limp, terrified women; women like over-ridden horses; creeping to his office with wide-open purses; leaving his office, faint, but proud again . . . Then himself, trembling in the courtroom; the hard faces of women; the first sight of his office door with the name-plate gone . . . Well, that is done with. He has forgiven women for that. And look, just

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Instructions received from Agent in Charge Walter G. Walker.

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REPORT MADE BY:
Washington, D.C.	4/29/22	4/24, 28/22	J.T. Flournoy.

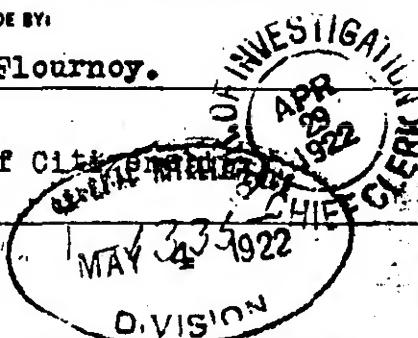
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:

Re: CARLO TRESCA

Status of Citizenship

FACTS DEVELOPED:
At Washington, D.C.

File 299.



Reference is made to report of Agent Harry J. Jentzer, New York City, dated April 19, 1922, in which request is made that further information be obtained from the Naturalization Bureau, Department of Labor, in reference as to whether or not Subject has ever become a naturalized citizen of this country.

Agent called on Mr. Thomas Shoemaker, Deputy Commissioner of the Bureau of Naturalization, Department of Labor; Mr. Shoemaker had the files of his bureau carefully examined and did not find any record that Subject has ever declared his intention to become a citizen of this country or has he ever received any naturalization papers.

Agent then called at the office of the Bureau of Immigration, Department of Labor, and saw Mr. Russell, who after examining the files of that bureau advised Agent that there is no record of Subject having declared his intention of becoming a citizen.

There is on file some correspondence in the Bureau of Naturalization, which shows that in October, 1916, Carlo Tresca, the Subject, was under arrest in Duluth, Minnesota, charged with murder by the State Authorities. At that time an inquiry was made by the State authorities whether or not there was any case pending against Carlo Tresca and was advised that the Bureau of Immigration had no knowledge of any case against him. *61-1335-13*

REFERENCE: R:JR
4-22 COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: Washington 3;
Pittsburgh 1; New York 1; Office 1.

RECORDED

JTF:AR

ORIGINAL May 9 1922 HOOVER FILE

Carlo Fresca

4/29/22

J.T.Flournoy.

This is the only information Agent finds in either the Bureau of Naturalization or the Bureau of Immigration in reference to Subject.

Copy of this report is being forwarded to the Pittsburgh office and to the New York City office for their information only.

Closed at this office.

61-1335
May 8, 1922.

CPR:BO
61-817-248.

Mr. F.H. Hessler,
P.O. Box 831
Detroit, Mich.

Dear Sir:

Information has been received from a strictly confidential source to the effect that CARLO TESCA, the notorious Anarchist of New York city, is an alien.

In view of his present activities, I therefore desire to place the matter of his deportation before the Secretary of Labor at the earliest possible moment.

Will you kindly prepare immediately a detailed report upon all information in your possession which would assist the Government in instituting deportation proceedings against this subject?

Yours very truly,

W. J. Burns

Director.

61-1335-14

W. J. Burns

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	A. M.
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	FILE

RECORDED

GFR:JR
51-817-242.

MAY 2, 1922.

Mr. J.P. Rooney,
Eos 455
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:

Information has been received from a strictly confidential source to the effect that CARLO TROSTCA, the notorious Anarchist of New York City, is an alien.

In view of his present activities, I therefore desire to place the matter of his deportation before the Secretary of Labor at the earliest possible moment.

Will you kindly prepare immediately a detailed report upon all information in your possession which would assist the Government in instituting deportation proceedings against this subject?

Yours, truly,

W. J. Burns
Director.

61-1335-15

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
MAY 4 1922	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	

GFR:JR.
61-817-242.

May 2, 1922.

Mr. Lawrence Letherman,
Box 3185
Boston, Mass.

Dear Sir:

Information has been received from a strictly confidential source to the effect that CARLO TRESCA, the notorious Anarchist of New York City, is an alien.

In view of his present activities, I therefore desire to place the matter of his deportation before the Secretary of Labor at the earliest possible moment.

Will you kindly prepare immediately a detailed report upon all information in your possession which would assist the Government in instituting deportation proceedings against this subject?

Yours very truly,

W. J. Burns
Director.

A. S.

61-1835-16

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
MAY 2 1922	
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	

GER:JR.
61-817-242.

May 2, 1922.

Mr. Walter C. Foster,
P.O. Box 451
Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Sir:

Information has been received from a strictly confidential source to the effect that CARLO TRUSSCA, the notorious Anarchist of New York City, is an alien.

In view of his present activities, I therefore desire to place the matter of his deportation before the Secretary of Labor at the earliest possible moment.

Will you kindly prepare immediately a detailed report upon all information in your possession which would assist the Government in instituting deportation proceedings against this subject?

Yours very truly,

J. W. D. B. Jr.
Director.

61-1385-17

W. F. C. A. M.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FBI

GFR:JR.
61-817-242.

May 2, 1922.

Mr. R.B. Spencer,
P.O. Box 987
Pittsburg, Pa.

Dear Sir:

Information has been received from a strictly confidential source to the effect that CARLO TRESCA, the notorious Anarchist of New York City, is an alien.

In view of his present activities, I therefore desire to place the matter of his deportation before the Secretary of Labor at the earliest possible moment.

Will you kindly prepare immediately a detailed report upon all information in your possession which would assist the Government in instituting deportation proceedings against this subject?

Yours very truly,



Director.

A.F.

61-1835-18

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
MAY 22 1922 A.M.
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FILE

GWB, JR.
61-817-242.

Mr. E. J. Brennan,
Box 241, City Hall Station,
New York.

Dear Sir -

According to information which has been received from various informants under your direction, it has been noted that SAMO TRUSCA is an alien. I therefore desire that you prepare immediately a detailed report upon the information in your possession which could be used against TRUSCA in deportation proceedings.

In view of the present activities of TRUSCA, I desire to place the matter of his deportation before the Secretary of Labor at the earliest opportunity; therefore, kindly give this matter your undivided attention.

Yours very truly,

W. J. Burns
Director.

RECORDED

61-1335-19

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
MAY 3 1922 A. M.
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FILE

REPORT MADE BY
E. T. DREWWHERE MADE
NEWARK, N.J.DATE WHEN
May 1922PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE
May 1, 1922

TITLE OF CASE AND OFFENSE CHARGED OR NATURE OF MATTER

UNDER INVESTIGATION

CARLO TRESCA

Italian Radical

STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS, EVIDENCE COLLECTED, NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF PERSONS INTERVIEWED, PLACES VISITED, ETC.

AT NEWARK, N.J.

Agent in company with Special Agent Joseph F. Hommes covered a mass meeting at LAUREL GARDEN, 457 Springfield Ave., Newark, N.J., at which place subject was scheduled to speak but did not appear.

67E

It was proposed to approach TRESCA [REDACTED] with a view to determining whether or not he is a naturalized citizen of the United States. This could not be accomplished however as the meeting adjoined without TRESCA appearing. It is possible most any time to locate TRESCA in 8th St., New York and if there is any doubt about his citizenship status it is respectfully suggested that an agent from the New York office approach him and ascertain whether or not he has ever been naturalized. Inasmuch as he does not frequently come to New Jersey there is no other way or source of information whereby this information can be had as requested in Bureau letter JEH dated April 21st, 1922. However, if TRESCA does appear in this district an effort will be made to interview him.

The meeting referred to above was held under the auspices of the MAY DAY COMMITTEE OF UNITED TOILERS OF AMERICA, and the only speaker who was advertised to appear was WILLIAM ROSS KNUDSON, who was introduced by the chairman as a representative of the INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MACHINISTS. He spoke in English. The other speakers were Comrade WEISS who spoke in Lithuanian and

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N. Y. Office

ETD.

61-1335-20

1922

Comrade SIMON, who delivered a speech in Ukrainian. About 200 attended.

Investigation concluded.

A.T.R.
W.B.B.

REPORT MADE AT: New York, N.Y.	DATE WHEN MADE: May 6, 1922	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: May 5, 1922	REPORT MADE BY: George J. SPERRY & 1922
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: <u>RE: CARLO TRESCA - 208 EAST 12th ST. - Private Office.</u>			
FACTS DEVELOPED: <u>At New York, N.Y.</u>			
<p style="text-align: right;">-1335-</p> <p>b2</p> <p>Reference is made to report of informant [redacted] entitled as above, dated April 24th, made in reply to bureau letter JEH:H, 61-817, 4/21/22.</p> <p>Accompanied by Special Agent Morris Traub of this office, Agent proceeded to the vicinity of 208 E. 12th St., and made a survey of the premises. The building referred to adjoins the store room, offices and stables of the Seake Milk Company on the west, and a combination office and dwelling on the east. West of the premises of the Seake Milk Co. there is an alley which passes thru to East 11th St. The Seake Milk Co., stables on the alley, adjoin a Livery stable on the alley also. This livery stable extends along the alley to E. 11th St. So that the Milk stable and the Livery Stable constitute an unbroken wall from 12th St., to 11th St., shutting off any rear approach to 208 E. 12th St. Directly behind 208 E. 12th St., and facing on E. 11th St., there is a brown stone dwelling which according to informant is separated in the rear from 208 E. 12th St., by a fairly large yard.</p> <p>Attention is called to the fact that this building is entirely occupied by radical organizations. It is understood that it is leased by the Workers Party.</p> <p>[Redacted]</p>			
REFERENCE:	COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: Washington 2; New York 2;		

ORIGINAL

b7D 61-1335-21 GJS:VD

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[REDACTED] There is also an Italian janitor employee in the building who sleeps in one of the rooms. [REDACTED] states that it might be possible for him to entice [REDACTED] to leave the building in the evening to go to a moving picture show, but this could not be guaranteed to be a successful plan as [REDACTED] might agree to go on some evening on which some one might remain at the office. Even granting that this plan might work there still remains the very important feature that in the event of a slip-up, [REDACTED]

b7D

Examination of our confidential [REDACTED] shows that it is not unusual for some one to be in TRESCA's office after 8 o'clock in the evening. It is the opinion of Special Agent Traub and this Agent that any such action as desired in TRESCA's private office

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[REDACTED] would entail considerable risk of exposure particularly with reference to [REDACTED] [REDACTED] which fact should be given careful consideration before any further move is made.

Instructions received from Special Agent in Charge, Letherman. 1.

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REPORT MADE
Boston, Mass.	May 5, 1922.	May 5, 1922.	Wm. J. West.

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE

CARLO TRESCA, alias CARLUCCIO : New York : Alleged alien
 : City. : Anarchist.

FACTS DEVELOPED

(Boston file No. 101/303)

At Boston, Mass.

The following report is submitted in consonance with instructions contained in the Bureau's communication of the second instant, initialed GFR-JR, and numbered 61-817-242, requesting detailed report of information in the possession of the Boston office which might be used as a basis on which to institute deportation proceedings against the above alleged alien anarchist.

CARLO TRESCA first came to the attention of the writer in connection with deportation proceedings brought against one RAFFAELE MANTONE, alias MAUTONE, at Boston, December 1, 1908, upon which date the aforesaid alien, MANTONE or MAUTONE, was at that time arrested under Immigration warrant No. 51924/205 and given hearing in accordance with the Acts of March 3, 1903, and February 20, 1907. The complaint against him arose out of trouble which occurred at a meeting in Fall River, Mass., on September 20, 1907, which meeting CARLO TRESCA was to address but failed to appear, and his place was taken by the aforesaid alien.

Should the Bureau deem that report to be of interest in the case of TRESCA, it may be found in file No. 51924/205 at the Bureau of Immigration, Washington, D. C. MANTONE or MAUTONE, on page 32 of said report, states that CARLO TRESCA was to address that

REFERENCE:	COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO:
	WASHINGTON (3); NEW YORK CITY (1); BOSTON (2). WJW:D.

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meeting but failed to appear on account of having been arrested at Philadelphia; that he knew TRESCA personally, having met him in Falls River, and that he was editor at that time of his own paper, "LA PLEBE", which he had transferred from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, Pa., in which city the Postmaster refused him the use of the mails for the distribution of his paper. MANTONE, on page 42 of said report, states that "LA PLEBE" commenced publication "a year ago", that is, in 1907, and was later published under another name which he did not know.

On December 7, 1908, Mr. W. W. Sibray, then U. S. Immigrant Inspector in Charge at Pittsburgh, Pa., made an investigation concerning CARLO TRESCA and his paper "LA PLEBE" in that city, and submitted the following report for use in the deportation case against MANTONE:

"Mr. George B. Billings,
Commissioner of Immigration,
Boston, Mass.

Sir:

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your communication of December 2, 1908, No. 11791, in which you request that an investigation be had relative to certain publications of this city, also certain persons alleged to be connected therewith; and I have to submit the following report:

At the present time a paper called La Plebe is published in this city, the headquarters being at the corner of Tunnel street and Webster avenue. The editor of said paper is given as Carlo Tresca, and the publisher Helga Tresca, who is supposed to be his wife. The paper in question was formerly published in Philadelphia, but was removed to this city last August.

I visited the offices of the paper for the purpose of interviewing Carlo Tresca, but was informed by

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his alleged wife, Helga, that he is now in Connecticut, Mass., where he is making collections, and procuring new subscriptions to the publication. He is expected home the last of this week, as he is defendant in a libel suit at Uniontown, Fayette Co., Pennsylvania, having been sued by a Catholic Priest of Connellsville, Pa., for publishing his picture in what he considers a compromising position with one of his lady parishioners, also for certain derogatory and alleged wilful misstatements in connection therewith.

Tresca is under indictment in this county on 7 other counts, all being for libel, and I am informed that his photograph at present occupies a conspicuous place in the Rogues' Gallery.

I was informed that the subscription list of La Plebe numbered over 3000, and upon examining it I found the name of

'R. Mantone,
P. O. St. No. 6,
Fall River, Mass.'

I am today in receipt of a communication from the Postmaster of this city in which he advises me in part as follows:

"Carlo Tresca asked me to have an Italian paper called "La Plebe" entered as second class matter at this office. An investigation was made into the case and on the ground that sufficient evidences of a bona fide subscription list were not presented, the privilege of entry to the second class was denied him. The office of publication was given as No. 8 Tunnel street, Pittsburg.

"While the applicant for the admission of this paper was pending, allegations were made that the publication was of an anarchistic nature. Translations of a number of articles were made and forwarded to the Department, which decided that the charges, so far as teaching anarchy was concerned, were not well founded. There has been no other paper entered at this office by either Mr. Tresca, or any one acting for him, to the best of my knowledge."

From the above it will be seen that the publication referred to was refused the use of the mails as second class matter; the paper, however, is at present being sent through the post office as third class matter.

As to the character of La Plebe, I will state that while the postal authorities did not find anything

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in the papers they examined sufficient to exclude it from the mails, yet it is regarded among the better class of Italians in this city as advocating anarchy.

The Italian Consul informed me that the editor, Carlo Tresca, is a fugitive from Justice in Italy, being now under a two years' sentence in that country for criminal libel. He says that the man is thoroughly bad, and the paper savors strongly of anarchism.

It is stated that one of the principal contributors to the paper, and the closest friend of Tresca is Ludovico Caminita, who was editor of the 'Questione Sociale', a paper formerly published in Paterson, N.J., but recently suppressed by the Government.

In my conversation with the publisher, Helga Tresca, she strongly denied that La Plebe is anarchistic in tendency, but claims that it is socialistic and a purely legitimate publication. I am informed, however, by the police, that in a recent lecture given by the renowned Emma Goldman in this city, that this publication with all its friends were present and participated in the meeting.

I inclose under separate cover three copies of 'La Plebe' that you may get something of a general idea of its character.

With reference to the paper 'Il Proletario', I am informed that it is also a socialistic paper of the same grade as La Plebe, and is published in Philadelphia by the Socialist Federation. Carlo Tresca was its editor for one year, having been succeeded by Antonio De Bella. It appears that both Tresca and De Bella were arrested in Philadelphia on a number of serious charges, and that the cases against them have not yet been settled. This, however, will unquestionably be entirely covered by the Philadelphia office.

This report has been delayed owing to the difficulty found in procuring the information desired, but I trust that it will reach you in time to serve its intended purpose. If further information is desired from this end of the line, I shall be glad to render all the assistance in my power."

* * * * *

It is also understood that at that time Postoffice Inspector in Charge Cortelyou at Philadelphia, Pa., also submitted a report in reference to CARLO TRESCA and his activities in that city, which may possibly be found in the aforementioned file of the Bureau of Immigra-

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tion.

The next reference to CARLO TRESCA in the files of the Boston office is in a report submitted by Agent R. W. Finch, New York City office, made January 24, 1919 (Boston file 10,011), in reference to Chinese I. W. W. activities. In this report Agent Finch submitted what purported to be a photograph of Chinese I. W. W. members taken by the Caplo Studio, 44 Bowery, New York City, in which group appeared CARLO TRESCA.

By reference to the report from the U. S. Immigration ^{Inspector} in Charge at Pittsburgh, above quoted, it will be noted that he states that one of the principal contributors to "LA PLEBE" at that time was LUDOVICO CAMINITA, who was editor of "LA QUESTIONE SOCIALE" at Paterson, New Jersey. In March, 1920, several anarchists were arrested by the New York City office of the Bureau, including LUDOVICO CAMINITA and ROBERTO ELIA. A statement taken from ROBERTO ELIA at the New York City office of the Bureau March 8, 1920 (Boston file 103/2), brought the information that he worked for a year and a half, from April, 1907, on the anarchist paper "LA QUESTIONE SOCIALE", conducted by LUDOVICO CAMINITA at Paterson, New Jersey, and subsequently went to Pittsburgh, Pa., where he entered the employ of CARLO TRESCA as a compositor on "LA PLEBE". ROBERTO ELIA, who has since been deported as an alien anarchist, it appears from another report (Boston file No. 101/141), was employed as a bookkeeper for CARLO TRESCA at Pittsburgh in 1909.

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Some few months after the arrest in Massachusetts of the alien anarchists, SACCO and VANZETTI, in April, 1920, a committee known as the SACCO-VANZETTI DEFENSE COMMITTEE was formed in this city, and many prominent agitators, including CARLO TRESCA, came to its support. From time to time this office secured copies of letters passing between various radicals and ALDINO FELICANI, head of this committee at Boston.

In a report submitted by the writer (Boston file No. 104/2D), November 19, 1920, was quoted a letter from one GIOVANNI TARTANELLA, 179 Floyd street, Brooklyn, New York, to FELICANI, in which TARTANELLA alleges that LUDOVICO CAMINITA is in the employ of the Department of Justice and says, "From reliable sources I have been informed that TRESCA and CUNEO are travelling through Massachusetts and also Connecticut, confirming to all that Companion CAMINITA has passed into the camp of reaction"; continuing, "Up to the present time this is unknown to other than myself and certainly it will not be long before they all know it -- and then? -- poor CAMINITA!". He further writes: "I intend to call a meeting of all the old companions of Paterson and Brooklyn, inviting also ALBERTINI, also inviting TRESCA and CUNEO, to see where this news comes from."

Under date of November 23, 1920, Agent W. E. Hill, Boston office, submitted a report in which he quotes a letter from the same TARTANELLA to FELICANI, concerning an alleged "trial" of CAMINITA by the anarchists, in which TARTANELLA states as follows:

"It is about time to finish this job. You told me that my proposed meeting could serve our enemies of

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the meeting. Let us admit that the meeting might be of some assistance to our enemies. The fact remains that it is more important that we clear up things. It would be well if we could prove that Caminita is a spy. If yes, then better for us. So much gained by our action. If no, much gained for Caminita and for all of us. Therefore, I still am of the opinion to have a meeting at once of the old and well-known members. We have nothing to lose and much to gain."

In the same letter TARTANELLA asks FELICANI, "Between you and TRESCA are good relationships existing?"

On November 24, 1920, the writer submitted a report (Boston file No. 104/2A) indicating that one [REDACTED] sent a letter to CARLO TRESCA, care of "IL MARTELLO", Box 92, Station D, New York City, which CARLO TRESCA in turn forwarded to [REDACTED] at Boston, and which read as follows:

[REDACTED] b7D
Ruggere Sacco who wrote a letter to companion N. Sacco, believing him to be his father, has also a father whose name is Niccoal Sacco, son of Luca. He is a tailor and has a shop in Boston. He was born in Tuoro, Province of Caserta. He came to America hurriedly and left in Genoa all his papers. We have proofs of him being a proved companion and deserving. I pray you in the name of TRESCA to place in the 'Notizia' the enclosed notice so as to enable him to find his father.

Thanking you in advance.

At the bottom of this letter appeared a postscript signed CARLO TRESCA, as follows: "I pray you th satisfy this"; and there was also enclosed the following notice:

"Nicola Sacco, son of Luca, born in Tuoro, Province of Caserta, tailor in Boston, Mass., or in the suburbs, is requested to send his address to his son, Ruggere of Tirni, who has arrived from Italy, 208 East 12th St., care of 'Il Martello'."

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Under date of December 3, 1920, the writer submitted a report (Boston file No. 104/2C), indicating that on November 27, 1920 [REDACTED] Boston, received from CARLO TRESCA the following letter, which was translated by, and referred to in report of, Agent W. R. Palmera, New York City office, made November 30, 1920. The letter read as follows:

[REDACTED] I am sending you a letter sent around by [REDACTED] It is very eloquent. I write you this letter so that you may show it to [REDACTED] from whom I expect a categorical answer. Is it true what [REDACTED] says, or is it true that he received from the comrades of Boston the charge of begging all the good ones who wish to contribute to the defense of sending not a penny to Tresca, but to send contributions directly to Boston, and then it is up to me to take whatever decision is convenient in such a case, or it is not true, and then it is up to you to provide with urgency and with honorability. Greetings." b7D

Agent D. DiLillo, Boston office, under date of February 9, 1921 (Boston file No. 104/2E), quoted a letter from the well-known anarchist, LUIGI SERROTTI, 15 Dale street, Providence, Rhode Island, to [REDACTED] Boston, concerning a dispute between SERROTTI and FELICANI as to the activities of the former, in which letter SERROTTI says: b7D

"The anarchist passport can be furnished to me by nobody; my actions are my passport; besides that, GALLEANI, SCHIAVINA, FAGGI, TRESCA, MAZZARELLA and others can say of me more than a certain FELICANI."

Under date of May 25, 1921 (Boston file No. 104/2H), Agent D. DiLillo, Boston office, quoted the following letter from

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CARLO TRESCA, of New York City, to [REDACTED] at Boston:

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I have received Vanzetti's note. I thank you. I regret very much, indeed, not having the opportunity to see you last Sunday. It is long since we have seen each other; I told Lopez that he can put me at the disposal of the Committee for about ten days. I now learn that Cuneo will go there. If my ten days could be reduced to seven I would appreciate it greatly. At present I am with my shoulders against the wall; three seizures of 'Il Martello', and, to make things worse, the seizure of the last issue of 'Guardia Rossa'. Seven or ten, it is necessary that I be notified whether I shall come or not and the localities that I must visit.

I was awaiting you to discuss the matter of the projected work to be conducted among the members of the Sons of Italy order, but I vainly awaited for you did not appear. I am now doing something with Baldo Aquiano. We will see. May I hope to receive an early reply?
Regards."

In the September 3, 1921, issue of "IL MARTELLO", publication of TRESCA, under the caption of "FROM THE BASTILE", appeared the following article, which was translated by and incorporated in report of Agent W. R. Palmera, New York City office, for September 15, 1921 (Boston file No. 104/6):

"FROM THE BASTILE.

Dearest:

Contrary to the opinion and the hope held by comrades, by friends and by my very lawyers for a verdict of 'not guilty' I was pessimistic both before and during my trial.

It was the recent and bitter experience which made me predict what happened. I have been found guilty in the second trial, as I was in the first by preconcerted action.

As I am an Italian and of revolutionary propensities to be judged by twelve 100/100 American citizens, in this period pregnant with hatred and intimidation, one must be really a fool, to be blind to the inexorabilities of things and men plotting not for my perdition,

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but against our ideas, and I feel proud of not having been wrong in my prediction. Nor shall I attempt to analyze in this letter the different causes of phenomena and factors which rendered unavoidable this injustice, but, if the executioner will allow me and the confinement will not wreck my suffering mental qualities, I intend to write minutely and extensively about them.

This letter is dictated by the affection and gratitude I feel for you and for all the good ones, for all who have done and will do to protect my life and my liberty; for all that my comrades did, do, and will do; and also to tell you that I, defeated but not conquered, exhort you all, from my cell of confinement, to continue the good struggle for the true liberty and the true justice. I send you my cry of encouragement. Do not feel overwhelmed if two of the soldiers fall, and learn the good qualities of our foe. Be constant, implacable, decisive and active for the good, just as our foe is for the evil.

Best regards to Elizabeth Flynn and all the comrades.

Yours for the cause,
Bartolomeo Vanzetti."

• • • • •

"We receive with approbation this cry of encouragement and repeat it in this fighting newspaper in order to have it spread in the fields, in the factories, in the huts, wherever there are people with callous hands, suffering, working, hoping and struggling.

You are proud, Bartolomeo, because you could not be mocked, because you showed no sign of weakness when facing the enemy, although you well knew that the efforts of the working class that feel much affection for you and for your cell-mate, Nicola Sacco, the efforts of your lawyers and the rights of truth and justice had to be defeated against the Chinese Wall of the political and race prejudice, the hatred of the bosses, which, is, as you rightly assert, implacable and ferocious."

• • • • •

"In another letter Vanzetti writes:

Well, dear Fresca, we have been found guilty. Why, it would be a great wonder if we had been absolved.

I expect nothing more than the bourgeois' justice. The American juries condemn by preconcerted action, in spite of everything. After all, they did not have the satisfaction of seeing us tremble, nor will they ever have.

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"These two comrades in arms and faith are as strong as an oak, which does not bend in the wind storm. And all of us are proud of you. Sacco and Vanzetti, of you, we are flesh of our flesh, of you who have known how to hold aloft, so pure and so immaculate, the flag of the ideal, in the midst of the enemy's field, where you are kept prisoners.

And we shall go on with this work - we from this battle line, the phalanx of our comrades from the advance line of the vast field of the struggle, for the true liberty, for the true justice, but first of all, for your liberation.

This is a pledge which all of us promise to live up to with all energy."

• • • • •

With reference to the letters quoted above, it is desired to inform the Bureau that these were obtained from a confidential source and probably would not be available for use at a hearing before the Immigration authorities, as it would be necessary to disclose the source of the information.

In connection with the agitation spread throughout the country on behalf of the Italian anarchists SACCO and VANZETTI, CARLO TRESCA at times took an active part as a speaker at different mass meetings held for the purpose of raising funds for the SACCO-VANZETTI DEFENSE COMMITTEE.

Under date of December 3, 1920, Agent W. P. Hazen, Hartford, Connecticut, office (Boston file No. 101/17), advised that on Sunday, November 2, 1919, CARLO TRESCA addressed a meeting of two or three hundred people in the Princess Theatre, Hartford, Connecticut, which meeting had been arranged by the Italian anarchist GIROLOMO GRASSO, of 150 Market street, that city.

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May 5, 1922.

On Sunday, February 6, 1921, CARLO TRESCA addressed a similar meeting at Congress Hall, 675 North street, Springfield, Mass., which meeting was attended by several hundred radicals and sympathizers. In this speech it is reported that he solicited subscriptions to his paper, "IL MARTELLO", eulogized the organization of laborers in Connecticut, and spoke on the SACCO-VANZETTI case in Massachusetts.

Under date of January 30, 1922 (Boston file No. 104/20), the writer submitted a report to the effect that on January 29, 1922, CARLO TRESCA addressed a mass meetings of radicals held at the Grand Opera House, Boston, Mass. This meeting was under the auspices of the WORKERS' DEFENSE CONFERENCE OF NEW ENGLAND, a Communist organization, and the other speakers at that meeting included JOSEPH M. COLDWELL, of Providence, Rhode Island, recently released from Atlanta penitentiary, and P. P. COSGROVE of the Communist Party of Boston.

Under date of June 14, 1921, Agent D. DiLillo, of the Boston office, submitted report showing that on May 29, 1921, CARLO TRESCA, together with FRED H. BIEDENKAPP, of New York City, and FRANK R. LOPEZ, Spanish anarchist of Boston, addressed an international protest meeting held under the auspices of the SACCO-VANZETTI DEFENSE COMMITTEE at Malnati's Hall, Quincy, Mass., at which approximately two hundred persons were present. Report indicates that while his remarks were confined principally to the SACCO-VANZETTI case, TRESCA also stated as follows:

"We defend Sacco and Vanzetti because they are innocent, we defend them because they are two of our comrades, we defend them because they are two men. If instead of Sacco and Vanzetti two other men, who would not be two comrades, were in the same circumstances we would defend

May 5, 1922

them just the same, even if they were the true robbers. And you know why. Because the money they would have stolen would have been the property of nobody but the producing class. The money that the killed paymaster took from the bank to pay the workers of the Slater & Morrill shoe factory did not belong to Slater & Morrill. It was worthless paper created by the present system, and it was at the same time the work, the energy, of the workers who had sacrificed themselves in working in the factory to create that riches. So, you see, that money belongs to the workers, belongs to you, belongs to all, because it is the fruit of our work and our energies. That considered, a man who takes the money away from another person does not commit a crime, but he takes just what is coming to him."

Agent M. T. Hart, of the Boston office, in report submitted June 28, 1920 (Boston file No. 183/6) stated that on June 19, 1920, CARLO TRESCA addressed a radical meeting on Boston Common, held under the auspices of the WORKERS' DEFENSE CONFERENCE OF NEW ENGLAND and the AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION. Other speakers at this meeting were: ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN, of New York City; REV. DEHLY, of Boston, and P. P. COSGROVE, of Boston. The meeting, as reported, had references to the SALSEDО and ELIA cases in New York, the SACCO-VANZETTI case in Boston, the LAWRENCE STRIKE of 1919, and other radical matters.

With reference to the publication, "IL MARTELLO" ("The Hammer"), conducted at New York City by CARLO TRESCA, it should be stated that the Boston office has at different times secured copies of this paper and made reports thereon. It is, however, assumed that the Bureau has a complete file of the same paper and is in position to furnish necessary translations of articles therefrom.

Wm. J. West.

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May 5, 1922.

Under date of August 1, 1921, the Boston office notified the New York City office of the Bureau (Boston file No. 199/9), to the effect that "IL MARTELLO" in its issue No. 24 for July 23, 1921, contained the following:

"We recommend to all our readers Comrade Mario Giordano, who arrived recently from Italy charged with the circulation of the daily newspaper 'L'Ordine' ('The New Order') published at Turin, Italy, which is the official organ of the Italian Communist Party. He who wishes to possess exact news of the Italian revolutionary movement in particular and of the world in general should subscribe to the newspaper, which daily publishes all the news from Moscow which is communicated directly to that newspaper, 'L'Ordine', which is the sincere expression of the Italian revolutionary proletariat, is free from any connection with the Socialist Party, and contains much correspondence from New York. The simple subscription is \$6. annually, the supporting subscription is \$10., \$3. and \$5. for six months. Send communications to Mario Giordano, 200 Spring street, New York City."

In reply thereto, under date of August 3, 1921, Agent J. A. Barbera, New York City office, reported that "L'ORDINE", published at Turin, Italy, was the organ of the ITALIAN COMMUNIST PARTY and that Informant P-137, New York City office, advised him that on July 20, 1921, at the RAND SCHOOL, New York City, CARLO TRESCA introduced him to MARIO GICRDANO, of 200 Spring street, New York City, who had arrived in the United States May 19th previously from Italy in the interest of the circulation of the aforesaid paper.

Agent D. DiLillo, Boston office, in report made August 22, 1921, referred to an article appearing in TRESCA'S paper, "IL MARTELLO" of August 6, 1921, page 4, which reads as follows:

Wm. J. West.

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May 5, 1922.

"Newark, N. J.--- To our thinking and hoping comrades -- It has been with great joy that we have been notified that within a few days our old CRONACA SOVVERSIVA will resume its publication at Turin (Italy). We were craving to receive that news since long ago.

In the actual moments - when the outrageous, worn-out and irresponsible politicians are shamelessly exploiting the patience of the Italian proletariat - our CRONACA SOVVERSIVA will very certainly be the necessary whip.

All those who for years supported that periodical during the time it was published here in America know that it never weakened before the snares laid and the calumnies continuously uttered against it. Its purpose was to defy the reaction with a daring spirit, and continuously to defend the oppressed and our ideals.

Our best wishes and fraternal regards to Luigi Galleani and to the whole family of the CRONACA SOVVERSIVA.

A Group of Libertarians."

In report submitted by Agent H. J. Lenon, Pittsburgh office, March 29, 1922 (Boston file No. 101/308), report is made that CARLO TRESCA, then at 208 East 12th street, New York City, had arranged meetings in the Pennsylvanian coal fields to be addressed by PEDRO ESTEVE and that TRESCA had secured the services of EMILIO CODA, an anarchist of Dillonvale, Ohio, formerly with the SACCO-VANZETTI DEFENSE COMMITTEE of Boston, to procure information concerning the coal strike for use by TRESCA, who was writing articles in "IL MARTELLO" concerning the same. The same report indicates that investigation made by Pittsburgh corroborated information furnished by the Boston office to the effect that CODA had been at 1148 Penn avenue, Pittsburgh, during the early part of 1922.

The Boston office has no further information in its files concerning CARLO TRESCA.

CLOSED

WJW
WJW:D.

Department of Justice,

Bureau of Investigation.

File #9606

304 Federal Bldg.,
Cleveland, O.

Director,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

May 5, 1922.

61-1335

Dear Sir:- Attention Mr. Hoover -2

Answering your letter #61-817-242, initiated CFR.JR, dated 2nd inst., for information concerning CARLO TESCA, anarchist of New York City, I beg to advise that while this man is well known by reputation to this office, the files of the Cleveland office contain practically no information concerning him. This may be due to the fact that his activities have been confined mainly to the eastern part of the United States.

Practically the only mention made of him in the files of the Cleveland office is that he was in attendance at an I. W. W. meeting at Youngstown, Ohio, on May 2nd, 1917.

Very truly yours,

Bliss Morton
BLISS MORTON,
Special Agent in Charge.

BM:LF

MAY 11 1922

MAY 11 1922

61-1335-23

J.W.M.

OFFICE OF
SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

TELEPHONE, BARCLAY 6160
POST OFFICE BOX 241
CITY HALL STATION

Department of Justice

Bureau of Investigation

15 PARK ROW, 14TH FLOOR

NEW YORK, N.Y.

2011-4

May 8, 1922.

1335

RE: CARLO TRESCA
Italian Anarchist Activities.

Mr. William J. Burns,
Director, Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice.
Washington, D.C.

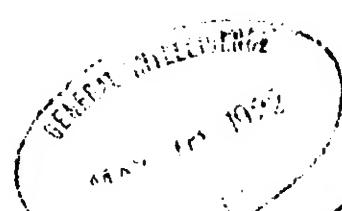
Dear Sir:

Reverting to your letter of May 2, 1922, initialed GFR:JR requesting information in the possession of this office which could be used against Tresca in deportation proceedings, I am transmitting herewith memoranda (in duplicate) of Special Agent Charles J. Scully and George Starr with reference to the above subject.

Very truly yours,

Edward J. Brennan
Edward J. Brennan
Special Agent in Charge.

EJB/DD



OCT 30 1922

61-133524

RECORDED

W.H.A.

W. J. Davis

New York City

May 7, 1920 May 7

IN RE: CARLOS TRESCA.
Resume of Activities.

The following is a resume of the data contained in the files of this office, together with extracts taken from newspaper clippings. Concerning the citizenship status of Carlos Tresca the information showing him to be an alien was received by this office from the Police Department, said information having been secured by a member of the Police Bomb Squad in an interview with Tresca during the earlier part of this week.

Carlos Tresca, the well known Italian agitator, author and editor, is at the present time 42 years of age. In a recent cross examination by the New York Police Department he gave his residence as 511 West 134th Street, New York City. He stated that his occupation was that of an editor, and said he was married. He arrived in this country some sixteen years ago on the Steamship "Touraine" of the French line. His birth place is Samonia, Province of Iquilia, Central Italy. He stated that he is not a citizen of the United States at the present time.

1912. Tresca made his first prominent appearance in radical circles during the Lawrence, Mass. textile strike of 1912. At that time he was residing in Pittsburgh, Pa. He came to the Massachusetts district in the capacity of an I.W.W. organizer. At Lawrence he associated with Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Joseph Ettor and Arturo Giovannetti. William D. Haywood personally led the strike.

It is needless to relate here the stories of riot, bloodshed, etc., which occurred in the Lawrence strike, however, it resulted in the death of many persons.

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arrested at the time, but subsequently released. It will also be recalled that as a result of this strike Etter and Giovanetti were arrested by the Massachusetts authorities for murder, being charged as accessories before the fact. Tresca's activities in Lawrence were of such a character that just before the strike ended patriotic citizens of the town banded themselves together and threatened to tar and feather him unless he left the place--which he did. A record of his activities in Lawrence can be obtained from the Massachusetts authorities if desired.

1913. During the early part of 1913 Tresca transferred his activities to New York City where he and Elisabeth Urley Flynn caused one of the most disastrous hotel workers strikes in the city.

On January 24, 1913 he was arrested for his activities in this strike and it was at this time that the romance between Tresca and the Flynn which was uncovered. Papers in his possession indicated that his home was in New Kensington, Pa., where he edited a I.W.W. newspaper. The charge against him at that time was for causing a disturbance and riot, he being the leading organizer of the waiters' union. His associates in this strike were Elisabeth Urley Flynn, A. Frank, William E. Troutman and Arthur Giovanetti. Tresca at the time announced publicly that his purpose was to bring about a general strike of all persons engaged in the hotels in New York City. He admitted that the I.W.W. was at the back of the strike and he acting as their leader. He did succeed in bringing out 12,000 persons who, after 31 days, after several of his speeches, had to be dispersed by the police. Much blood and blood help is first, on January 24, 1913, in the 12th floor were injured in one of

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Carlos Tresca, May 7, 1920.

After this hotel strike, which proved unsuccessful, Tresca transferred his activities to organising the barbers, whom he succeeded in calling out on strike in New York City. In this strike he was likewise the leader making daily speeches to the men and it is notorious that there was much bloodshed in the affair.

During the latter part of February, 1913, Tresca transferred his activities to Paterson, N.J., where, with the Flyw women, Joe Quinlan and others, succeeded in calling a strike of silk weavers and dyers. They succeeded in pulling out some 20,000 workers.

On the 25th of February Tresca and others were arrested by the Paterson police for causing the strike.

On February 26th he and others were re-arrested after they addressed a meeting of strikers in Paterson which was dispersed by the police. He was charged with making seditious utterances and unlawful assemblage.

At this point of the strike it was decided to call William D. Howwood who was then in Ohio, to Paterson, which Tresca did. As soon as Howwood set foot in Paterson he was taken into custody and put in jail. In the meantime Tresca and his associates had been released on bail. They continued their speech-making and organizing to such an extent that Paterson became the seat of a small-sized revolution. The situation became so bad that the local police were unable to handle it and were forced to call upon the Governor for State troops. Tresca, besides his speech-making, was personally active. For instance -- on March 1st, 1913, all over Paterson the police were dispersed.

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Charles Tresca

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Tresca was arrested for a third time on the charge of inciting to riot. Quinlan in the meantime had been sentenced to seven years in the State's prison at Trenton, N.J.

During the Paterson strike several deaths occurred from shooting and fighting. One of the deceased was Antonio Vischio. On the day of his funeral a procession was held in Paterson and at the grave Tresca was called upon to speak. New York newspapers of April 26d, quote Tresca as saying as follows:

"Fellow Workers do not forget the principle of the tailors who come from Italy, -- FOR BLOOD, YOU MUST TAKE BLOOD."

It was also during this strike that an Erie Railroad Chicago express was dynamited and while suspicion was placed on Tresca for causing it, there was no evidence to actually prove the charge.

On December 12, 1913, the jury heard the first charge against Tresca for causing the strike, they disagreed and were discharged by the judge. At this time Tresca was back in New York, the strike being over. He was associating at the latter point with Alexander Berkman and Emma Goldman, and when he was being tried on the second charge against him in Paterson for sedition, attorney, Berkman made a statement to the effect that he expected Tresca to be convicted, and that the only way "to throw the fear of God into the capitalists was to assassinate Tresca's judge and the prosecuting attorney." Tresca, however, was acquitted of the second charge on July 1, 1914. Just before this acquittal, however, a very threatening letter signed by the I.W.W., New York, was sent to the District Attorney in Paterson. The letter in effect stated that the judge, prosecuting attorney and individual members of the jury would be held strictly responsible for the conviction of Tresca. In consequence of this threat that

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Carlo Tresca.

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letter had a great effect in having Tresca acquitted.

During the trial of Tresca for seditious utterances several witnesses were introduced who had overheard his speeches, -- in one of these he is alleged to have said -

"This strike is the start of a great revolution. As I am a man, too, I realize that when you hit them, (strike-breakers), you hit them easy."

The prosecution alleged that Tresca meant to have the strikers hit the strike breakers hard.

On the third charge against Tresca, that of inciting to riot, he was sentenced to 60 days imprisonment. He appealed to the State Court in Trenton, which finally dismissed the conviction against him.

While the Paterson strike was on Tom Mann, leader of the I.W.W. in Great Britain, came to the United States. He was met in New York City by Tresca and Haywood, who after having him make several speeches in the city took him over to Paterson where he assisted in running the strike. Mann announced his purpose in coming to the United States was to further the International solidarity of the working class through the I.W.W.

The Paterson strike ended on July 8, 1913, after five months of incessant warfare. It was a complete failure so far as the I.W.W. was concerned. And Tresca, in explaining this, stated that it was no fault of the I.W.W. that the strike was not continued, but it had been brought to an end by the action of individuals, who becoming hungry finally went back to their jobs. The I.W.W., however, never sanctioned their return. He announced at the time that he would return to Pennsylvania to continue the editing of his paper. There is nothing to show what the name of the paper was that he was editing in Pennsylvania.

At one stage of the strike in Paterson the American

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organizing the workers into their organization, and then calling upon them to return to their jobs. However, Tresca, had the Italian workers who were in the majority among the strikers so well lined up that after a short time the American Federation of Labor gave up this idea completely. It was feared by the Paterson authorities that should the American Federation of Labor officials and the radical strikers under Tresca meet, bloodshed would ensue.

While the strike was on in Paterson during June, 1913, an im posed pageant was organized in New York City by Tresca, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, John Reed, Giovanetti and others. Madison Square was hired and a complete reproduction of scenes which took place in Paterson struck, including riot, overcoming the police, starvation, alleged beatings by the authorities and clashes between strikers and strike-breakers. The proceeds were used for the relief of the sick strikers in Paterson.

On October 14, 1919 Agent Stone of the Newark office furnished Mr. J. A. Hoover, at Washington, D. C., the complete criminal records of both Tresca and the Flynn woman in the Paterson district, consisting of copies of all indictments against them, dates of trials and results, to which I refer.

1914. On April 24, 1914, Tresca, speaking in New York for the I.W.W., issued a statement that all members of the United Mine Workers of America would be officially requested by the I.W.W. to carry out a general strike adopted at the Indiana Convention two months previously. This strike, he said, would be a protest against the war in Europe.

Instead of returning to Pennsylvania, as he stated he would, Tresca transferred his activities in 1914 to New York City. It was in this year that various demonstrations and disturbances were caused by the Red Guards who sprang up throughout

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situation to further their ends. He was surrounded by such persons as Alexander Berkman, Marie Ganz, Pietro Allegra, Lincoln Steffens, Beekie Nelson and others. Demonstrations were staged throughout New York City. Tresca and his companions were the speakers. Usually these meetings ended in the forming of processions through New York, principally on 5th Avenue and Union Square. At no time did these groups have police permits, and on several occasions they were so boisterous and persistent that the police were unable to handle them. On one occasion during April, 1914, after a successful demonstration had been made in Union Square, which the police had failed to interfere with. Tresca declared to newspaper reporters that the police were afraid to interfere.

"The police, he said, were undoubtedly afraid, and that is why we are making arrangements for further demonstrations. The I.W.W. will make as much capital as possible out of the cowardice of the authorities. We are simply going to defy them to squelch us."

He further stated at the time that an International Army of Unemployed was being organized and that similar demonstrations would be held in Chicago, San Francisco and Philadelphia. The demonstrations themselves were actually held under the auspices of the Free Speech League and Anti-Militarists League, both of which were headed by Berkman and Goldman. (For complete record of these demonstrations and Tresca's part in them I refer to the Police records of New York City.)

In the latter part of May, 1914, Tresca was active in New York speaking for the I.W.W. strike then being waged in Colorado. He gathered together a group of sympathizers and proceeded to Park View, N.Y., near the home of John D. Rockefeller. Although refused a permit to hold a meeting there, he called the press and made his speech. One of his defiant remarks was

Carlos Tressa.

"Speech at Roc. Office Mills, (Rockefeller's Estate), we will hold our demonstrations as near the Rockefeller estate as possible and will go no nearer the door of Mr. Rockefeller's as we can get. The right of free speech should be upheld there as anywhere else."

During his activity on behalf of the I. W. W. strikers in Colorado in 1914, he announced in New York that an army of "Reds" would be sent to the scene of disorders by the I. W. W. to protect the miners the minute the United States troops were withdrawn. He then dictated a signed letter to John D. Rockefeller, stating that he desired to meet him in order to discuss the holy bible, which he said, advocated "an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth, etc." He would ask Mr. Rockefeller he said whether in his support of religious movements he advocated this passage, which he allowed to be applicable to the working class as to the millionaires.

Tressa was an associate also of Caron, Hanson and Berg, three New York anarchists, who were blown to pieces while making a bomb in a house on Lexington Avenue during 1914. Following the demise of those three men Tressa was one of the speakers at a meeting held in their honor. When a newspaper reporter interviewed him, following his incident, Tressa confirmed the statement of Ade under oath, in two trials in Denver, Colorado, that the bomb which those men were making was intended for John D. Rockefeller.

"I have no fault to find with him", (Caron), said Tressa. "I believe he was justified in what he intended to do. I believe in violence. Nothing can make me believe any other way than Caron did." He told the reporter, who was from the New York World, that he knew Caron personally and that the last time when he saw that man was warning for revenge against the Rockefellers.

In 1914 Tressa filed a suit against his wife Hilda for possession of their eight year old child, Beatrice.

He asserted paternity in a divorce, of

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wife was not ., per se ., in custody of the child. The
alleged fact was ., several months been living as

... 434 Street, New York City.
U.S. cause filed a common suit against him for divorce naming
as co-respondent Elizabeth Durley Flynn, declaring that Tresca
and the Flynn woman had lived as husband and wife at 511 East 134th
Street, New York City, N.Y. Mrs. Wilda Tresca was finally
relinquished to Justice.

1915. During 1915 Tresca, still associated with
prominent New York anarchists, named, interested himself in the
case of Carbone and Abarno, who were arrested and finally
convicted for planting a bomb in St. Patrick's Cathedral. Tresca was
active with the lawyers for these men in preparing their defense.
When a "World" reporter interviewed Tresca as to the probable
guilt of defendants, Tresca is alleged to have said

"If these defendants are guilty I want to see them
convicted. I believe in violence, but only in violence
when it advances the cause of labor."

This is reported in the New York World of April 3, 1915.
Continuing his remarks, Tresca said:

"I am not an anarchist but a Syndicalist."

During the trial of Carbone and Abarno, Police
Inspector Tunney took the stand and testified that when Abarno
was questioned subsequent to his apprehension, he told Mr. Tunney
that:

"He wanted to blow up the banks to get some capitalist
money and that he got the idea of planting bombs while
attending anarchists meetings and hearing fellows like
Tresca speak."

It was also brought out during the trial that Tresca
made several addresses before the Italian anarchist groups in
New York at their secret meetings previous to the explosions.

In September, 1916, Tresca and the Flynn woman attempted to take an active part in the strike at the Standard Oil Plant in Bayonne, N. J. They were apprehended in Bayonne on their way to attend a mass meeting of the strikers. In their possession was found a suitcase full of incendiary literature which they had intended to distribute. Chief of Police Reilly refused to permit them to enter, however, and they subsequently disappeared from the town.

In November 1, 1916, both Tresca and Elizabeth Gurley Flynn returned to Paterson and endeavored to again call a strike of silk workers. However, they were forcibly removed from the town by the police authorities immediately after their arrival, and made no attempt to return.

During this year also, Tresca again turned up at the trial of Margaret Sanger, the birth control exponent, when he and others made a demonstration following a speech by Mrs. Sanger in court.

Despite the fact that he was forcibly removed from Paterson, N.J., in September, 1916, Tresca in company with Leonard Abbott, Thomas Pico of the American Federation of Labor, Lincoln Steffens and Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, returned there. They attempted to hold a mass meeting, but before it got under way the police drove them from the town. Not until, however, a riot had occurred. This meeting was to have been held under the auspices of the "Free Speech League of America".

Also in 1916 Tresca was active in New York City for the defense of Joseph Hillstrom, under sentence for murder in Utah. He spoke at meetings in Hillstrom's behalf in New York, and finally Elizabeth Gurley Flynn went to Utah to actively take up the defense of this man.

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speaking in Philadelphia, Pa., he was mobbed by 10,000 patriotic Indians, who charged that Socialists and I.W.W were trying to prevent Indian recruits from returning to Italy to fight in the war. Representatives in the Italian colony there stated to reporters that the trouble started with Tresca arriving in Philadelphia and after he had made several of his violent speeches. It was also charged that Tresca and others offered \$300 re-enlisting him in the U.S. "Lincoln," for Italy during July, 1915, when it was liable to remain in this country.

In 1950 he was also active in the defense of Schmidt and Caplen, involved in connection with McNamara Committee case in low-levels.

The close and skin-tight association which Grease maintained with James Cilleani, leader of the notorious Cilleani Group and Kingpin ~~and~~ ^{of} the New England district, recently deported, is revealed in copies of personal correspondence addressed by Grease to Cilleani. These letters were seized on Cilleani's premises in 1937 when he was arrested by agents of this Department. The first is dated April 2, 1935, and was sent in the envelope of "M. L. Vassar", 100 Madison Avenue, New York City, marked "Personal and Special delivery to bright Cilleani, Box 679 Lynn, Mass. It reads:

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MEMORANDUM FOR MR. BRENNAN

May 6, 1922.

Re: Carlo Tresca, Italian Anarchist Activities.

Referring to Bureau letter dated May 2nd, initialed GFR and numbered 61-817-242, requesting a detailed report upon the information in our possession concerning Carlo Tresca, that could be used in deportation proceedings, there is attached hereto a copy of a report made by Agent Davis covering the information contained in the files of this office up to May 7, 1920.

During the past two years Tresca's activities have been confined principally to various committees formed for the defense of radicals who have been charged with violating federal and state laws. He has also been engaged in conducting the affairs of the Italian publication known as "Il Martello."

It is a known fact that Tresca, while he has been associated with prominent Anarchists, nevertheless, has claimed on at least one occasion that he is not an Anarchist. Quite to the contrary is a report submitted by informant [redacted] for May 1, 1922, in which it is set forth that Tresca at a meeting held at Tammany Hall, this city, stated that this was his twenty-fifth anniversary in the Anarchist movement and that he had been awaiting the day of the revolution which is to come soon.

* It is also to be noted that in the report submitted by Agent Menefee of the Cincinnati office of Bureau for March 11,

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1919, he sets forth that [REDACTED] at Cincinnati, had advised that he had known Tresca for fifteen years and that he (Tresca) was an Anarchist.

It has been reported to this office from time to time that Tresca's principal means of livelihood is through commissions received on moneys collected for the defense of so-called political prisoners. He is said to be still residing at 511 E. 134th St. in an apartment also occupied by Elizabeth Gurley Flynn and her sister.

Tresca is not looked upon as being of the type of Anarchist who might be termed a terrorist. He is continually under suspicion by various Anarchistic groups and, but for the fact that he is editor of a paper with a fairly good circulation, it is doubtful whether the Anarchists would recognize him.

Charles L. Kelly
CHARLES L. KELLY,
Special Agent.

JULY 1941

N.Y.
May 7, 1922.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. BRENNAN

RE: CARLO TRESCA

Tresca has been actively engaged in the Sacco Vanzetti Defense work. He is quoted by our Confidential Informant [redacted] as saying in the presence of several radicals:

"Don't you men worry, we will get these men out of jail in spite of the authorities, who are trying to murder them."

He has been active in getting out propaganda for this work and also in holding meetings for the same purpose.

Recently he has been very busy with Fred Moore, the attorney, trying to locate witnesses for the case. It is understood through Confidential Informant that they expect to produce witnesses to offset the evidence already introduced.

He has also participated in various labor troubles speaking at meetings where strikers were in attendance. On May 7, he addressed a meeting of the striking suit case and bag makers of the Fancy Leather goods Industry at Clinton Hall, 151 Clinton St. New York City. Confidential Informant [redacted] reports as follows:

"Tresca spoke in Italian and urged the members to stick to the strike because they were bound to win, and to rely on their officials to get the best conditions possible for them. He cited a number of cases when strikes had been successful, due to the united front of the workers, and he urged them to stand pat also, and not give away one inch."

[redacted]
[redacted] was invited to speak at the Textile Strike in

Rhode Island, but that he had been barred by both the Police and the Union but he said that would not stop him from going there if the strikers wanted him he would go there regardless of whether the Police or Union wanted him. According to our information Tresca went to Providence to speak. He returned to New York on April 2nd and remarked that he had "a lot of success up there".

Tresca has also been giving some attention to the Coal Strike. On March 23rd, 1922, in the [redacted] he stated that he did not think that the strikers would ever give in under the conditions which the bosses are trying to impose upon them. He also said that he had some good dope on the miners situation which he is going to publish in the "Il Martello". This same informant reports that Tresca made the arrangements for Pedro Estava's work in the coal fields in and around Scranton. In the early part of April he published an article on the coal strike in the "IL Martello", and he is quoted by Informant as saying: "I am trying to show the miners through the paper that they are treated like a lot of animals and therefore should rebel against such conditions and if I can help them to open their eyes to the true state of affairs I am going to do so."

In January Tresca was seeking a suitable location for a store and in answer to a question as to why he did not rent a regular store, he said that it was too risky - he would be raided time and again, therefore he was forced to keep his store on the upper floor of a building. In the course of a discussion Tresca was asked why he did / write an article against the President in his paper
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and he replied that he would not write an article against the President because he did not think it advisable just at this time to become antagonistic to this Administration because it has granted him a lot of concessions. He said the road was hard enough to travel without making it harder.

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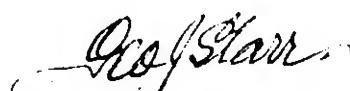
Commenting on his paper "IL Martello" he said that he had been asked by a few people whether or not his paper was an anarchist paper and, according to b7D he answered by saying that if he declared himself that his paper as an anarchist paper, the Post office authorities would bar it immediately from the mails, and then he would also get into serious trouble because they would come after him and try to jail him so, instead of declaring that it was an anarchist paper he says that it is his paper and does not say what it is. That is the reason why he has kept himself out of trouble so long and if he can help it he is going to keep himself out for a long while, because he can do better work outside than he can in jail.

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Speaking to [REDACTED] and others regarding the article about him which appeared in the "Greenwich Villager" Fresca said that the part where it states that in Italy he took a ten year banishment instead of a two year prison term, is wrong. He was sentenced to a two year term in prison but instead of doing the two years he left Italy, becoming a fugitive from Justice. After ten, he can return to Italy because the law dismisses the penalty after that period. Fresca said further that he had been lucky in this

country in not doing any time in prison after haveing been arrested so many times, and, this fact makes him bolder and willing to take more chances than others.

Respectfully submitted,



George J. Starr,
Special Agent.

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Ma 7, 1920.

A subsequent letter is dated September 25, 1917, in an envelope bearing return address of "L'Avvenire", 226 Lafayette St. N.Y. City. It is addressed to Rafele Schiavina, Galleani's lieutenant, who was also deported. Its contents indicate the close friendship which Tresca maintained with the Galleani group:

"Dear Schiavina:

I thank you very much for the news which you gave me and which I desired so much. I am very sorry to know Louis physically is not in good condition. Why not suggest to him to come for a day or two here to me to have him visited by my brother Ettore? Already the outcome of the trial is to be foreseen. We have never gone through an epoch so dark as this. I am kept under surveillance continually. I expect to be struck (in the sense of being arrested) momentarily, either by the Department of Justice of Washington which has many articles of the 'L'Avvenire' translated or conspiracy together with Haywood and others. Write me often and do not keep isolated. Anything I can do for Louis ask it of me. I will do it willingly.

"Sincerely and with enthusiasm,

Your companion,
Carlo Tresca."

(In same envelope)-

"Dear Schiavina:

I received \$10 obtained from the picnic at Stonington and \$9.35 as initiation contributions at Springfield. Thank you. If it does not disturb you write me and give me news of Galleani. When will his trial be held. Greetings.

Carlo Tresca."

The originals of the above, in Italian, are probably among the Galleani evidence turned over to the Labor Department at the time he was taken into custody.

1916. While Tresca was in Minnesota during 1916, John Alor, a striker in the iron ore district, was shot and killed. We have in our files copy of the Duluth News Tribune, for June 27, 1916, giving an account of the funeral procession in Hinckley, Minn. At the grave Tresca was called upon for a

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or wound any miner, we will take a tooth for a tooth,
an eye for an eye or a life for a life."

The reporter of this article was subsequently located by the Duluth and St. Paul offices. He signified his willingness to testify to the truth of this statement by Tresca, which was administered in writing. The reporter's name is Thomas Moody, last heard of as a reporter for the Minneapolis News.

Agent H. C. W. of the Duluth office also located during January, 1920, copy of a report made by Frank Jeeder, a Burns agent operative from Minneapolis, which quoted at some length a speech made by Tresca on Nov. 30th, 1918 during the iron ore strike in Minnesota. Particular attention at the time was paid to an alleged definition of the U. S. flag by Tresca, and his comment to the miners to seize the mining property. This speech, and the newspaper item related above were investigated for use in Chicago when Tresca was to take the stand in the I.W.W. case. Their ultimate use is unknown to the writer. The report is rendered, recent:

"I was with the parole this afternoon, and I want to call attention to the speech made by a man introduced as 'Carlo Tresca'. He told the men that they had just begun their fight and that they could only call themselves visitors when they had planted the red flag on the mining properties. He said: 'non la struccio com' le stelle e le strisce, ma la bandiera rossa del risacato' (not the red with the stars and stripes but the red flag of our redemption). He closed the speech saying that when they have won this strike and got back to work they should save the money and instruct their children to save their money to be quartrized with which to take the mining properties away from the ruffians and dirty bosses, and give them back to humanity to whom they belong. Yes, he said, "take them away and cut the heads off the bosses who are not fighting your rights."

In July of 1918, while Tresca was editing the "I. W. W. Centre" in New York, he was indicted in the State of Minnesota in the first degree. Others +-----

H. J. PATIL

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Biwabik, Minn. during the iron ore strike of 1913. The news of his indictment found its way to Italy, for within a short time following in the Italian Socialist Party united in a demand that he be given a fair trial. Propaganda was circulated throughout Italy stating that the American millionaires were attempting to make Fresca their victim. His cause was finally brought to the attention of Deputy Garot, a Socialist member of Congress from Milan, Italy, who issued a formal protest with the foreign minister of Italy, declaiming Fresca to be guiltless. Garot's idea was to have representations made in Fresca's behalf in this country by the Italian Ambassador. Fresca was finally acquitted of the charge, in October, 1916, and upon his return to New York was greeted in a雄伟 demonstration at Manhattan Lyceum, attended by thousands of Associates and friends. It was at this meeting that the late Congressman William Chattoff Kissed Fresca upon his paper cap on the stage.

Giesau and Shavoff again appeared on the same platform on April 5, 1937, under the auspices of the Breslau Workers' Union, in another town, where they took up a collection for the Communist Party, which was on trial at that point for murder.

100-10000, 1917. [REDACTED] Demolished
the 27th floor, and previously the 26th floor, of the Russian
Consolidated Building, 153-15th Street, Newark, N.J. b7c

Providence, R. I., March 11, 1917

May 7, 1920.

Wilson will give protection to the capitalists.

There is no time to lose we have got to revolt against those who spill so much blood, and the time has come when we must get ready. I cannot say now but in a few days I will tell all. All I must say is to get ready.

The hall was full of French and German Jews and negroes. There were between three and four hundred persons in the hall.

"I am going to tell you about Governor Whitman and also about the Japans who also protect the capitalists and push this country into war and we must stop it. We are the majority and the capitalists want this country to go to war for the sake of making more money. Even if I am shadowed by detectives I will not move from this neighborhood till I will have some liberty and then you will see what will be. And it is not easy for off from us."

Following this, another report is furnished of a meeting on March 1, 1917, in Clifton, N.J., as follows:

"The meeting in Hell Ava Hall opened at 7:40 P.M. (210 Harrison Ave) behind the saloon, there being 350 to 400 people all Germans and Americans there. The speaker started to say that the Laborers of America are the sugar of the capitalists. The poor cool laborers believe them and all those foreigners which take citizen papers are mislead. Instead of getting the right to vote they make outposts of them and bring in all their men to the front and fight. Instead we should prepare ourselves for the revolution to abolish the dominion of capitalists and that we can show our free liberty. Victor Hugo wants the war because it is for his interest to magnate and increase the safety of the banks that control the Mexicans and keep him in power. He is not man of power but a coward that is in this country like the Chinese and Negroes will be shooting to them during the war and especially the off their bat to the flag for the cause of money, but if we should go to war he is nothing but a coward and a scoundrel. Of course we are no good.

"He said the leader of all the unions is a scoundrel and that he will sell the poor laborer to the capitalists for the sake of the mighty dollar.

"He also said Let us be ready to revolt against the government and get with our blood in this Mexican war.

"He also said further there was the same year of 1916 an anti-war, the cool and cotton manufacturers of Clifton.

He also said that the working people should not be killed by the rich and make them all back out, but instead to come out all together and strike a blow and a good one so that Mr. Wilson or his capitalists will never forget.

"He for example Russia, where they revolted against the Czar and put him down, because the leaders are all communists and they bring all Russia to liberty, and until now they are still in control and do free work and for all that they have done, the rich and the poor have been before the eyes of the world in all that Mr. Wilson has been doing to the poor and the workers revolting him on the other hand. The rich and the poor have been fighting each other and the rich and the poor have been fighting each other. He said that he had seen the rich and the poor fighting each other.

THE JOURNAL OF

Page - 2228

May 7, 1920.

last out well, over at San Jo and there are the places where they have been taunting the humanity by sending missives so vague for which shore have been lost and are still looking to us, but we have got to have no fear; this is our time to prove it could come to get united and fight for our liberty and be free and we are sure that God willing, it will, and with us united together and courage we can make a victory."

In the latter part of 1917, Preseen, Flynn,
Hornbeck and Dunn were taken into custody in New York City
in connection with the "Black Legion". At that time both Flynn
and Dunn were members of the Black Legion out of the F.A.M. by
way of the "Black Legion" or a clique of double-crossing
agents in service to the organization who were sent to the Ken-
tucky State Penitentiary in Moundsville. They were all removed
to Chicago.

Enclosed herewith is a copy of the letter from Mr. George F. Clegg, of New York, received
long ago, concerning the English "Lassie," at the White
Hotel, New York City, concerning the
affair of publishing a "Lassie" under the name. In substance there
exists no right to publish it.

1. [REDACTED] Period was closely associated with Dr. [REDACTED]

C. J. Davis

S. J. Rosen

May 7, 1920.

Telling sections throughout the country. Several of these "dramas"
were attended [REDACTED] ⁶⁷⁰ Of course they proved
to be nothing more than the usual propaganda affairs. Tresca's
parties, we learned [REDACTED] ⁶⁷⁰ will be incorporated herein-
after. In the course of his campaign, Tresca maintained
the headquarters, 220-222 Prospect Street, Paterson, N. J.,
mail address Box 3677, and residence at 66 West Main St. New
Jersey, there, publishing under the name of "T. Albert Club", mail address
• Paterson, New Jersey, 220 Prospect St. This was during 1917. The
beginning of these parties showed up some misdirection, inasmuch
as it is natural for them to congegation with the Italian
journal "La Voce," and in connection with the Italian
language, as well as others,

There is no doubt as to the validity of this
statement. In the newspaper "The English Worker" of May
22, 1917, it is written, "It is difficult to imagine how
revolutionary work can be done, as it is never done so
abreast of public opinion. Now, with this magazine alone, bear
in mind, 220 Prospect St., Paterson, New Jersey, mentioned in another note,
it may, however, be considered that the subscribers will soon cover
the entire country. 220 Prospect Street, New Jersey. Several issues
of this magazine were also reported by the Post Office
officials, and at the time of its appearance in file in Washington,
was the name of T. Albert Club, Tresca's definite place
of organization, and to the purpose of disseminating
of information concerning the Italian and German revolution
he had no doubt.

RECEIVED
U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1918

It would be best to include only one or two
patients who reflect the varied nature of "ti-
tillitis".

The People's Party published its magazine, The People's Voice, which contained articles concerning a large quantity of subjects, including Communism, Bolshevikism and Socialism, while it also contained many poems and stories. These he advertised and sold at his newsstand. He also sold every Little Golden Book in the store. He sold the Little Golden Books every book which I received from him was signed by the author and by Frank P. Robinson. The Little Golden Books were subsequently sent to the library.

The author has submitted his manuscript to the editors
of *American Journal of Botany* and will be glad to receive
advice, criticisms, and suggestions concerning the manuscript.
Manuscript should be submitted to the editor at Cornell
University, Ithaca, New York, or to the author at Cornell
University, Ithaca, New York, during the Fall of 1932.

M

FR. JR.

MAY 8, 1922.

C O D E

61-1335
25

SPENCER

STANDARD LIFE BLDG.

PITTSBURGH

UNPUBLISHED CARLO TRESCA NOW IN PITTSBURGH. SECURE IF
POSSIBLE QUOTECOVER REPORT UPON HIS ACTIVITIES FROM
FORMER CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT [REDACTED] STOP TWO.
b2

BURNS.

61-1335-25

8 P.M.
SEARCHED INDEXED SERIALIZED FILED

May 20, 1922.

G.J.R.

671335-28

MAY 24 1922

Mr. Walter C Foster,
Box 451.
Philadelphia, Pa.

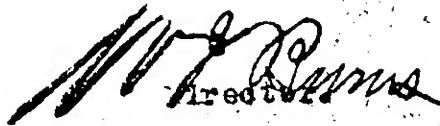
Dear Sir:-

Reference is made to a report of Agent McDevitt
for the 16th instant concerning CARLO TRESCA, FRANK SARACHIE
and GUIDO MUSALUTI.

As I am extremely desirous of covering the
activities of Tresca at the present time for the purpose
of instituting deportation proceedings, if sufficient
evidence can be secured, I desire that you obtain a detailed
report upon his speech at Hershey, Pa., as reported by
Agent McDevitt.

If, during Tresca's speech at Hershey, Pa.,
he make any statements which would come within the purview
of the Deportation Statutes, affidavits covering these
statements should be secured and forwarded to this office
immediately.

Yours very truly,


W.W. Burns
Director

RECORDED

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REPORT MADE BY:
PHILADELPHIA, PA.	5/6/22	5/6/22	J.F. McDEVITT
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: CARLO TRESCA : DEPORTATION PROCEEDINGS			
FACTS DEVELOPED: <u>AT PHILADELPHIA:</u> Reference is made to Bureau letter dated May 2, 1922, initialed GFR:JR, File 61-817-242, stating it is more than likely that TRESCA, the notorious New York anarchist is an alien, and that the Bureau is desirous of obtaining any information that might assist the Government in instituting deportation proceedings. I have to report as follows: That I would respectfully refer the Bureau to my report of June 8, 1920, entitled "CARLO TRESCA- ITALIAN ANARCHIST- ITALIAN WORKERS UNION." This report shows that TRESCA admits being a "direct action anarchist." Of course, this report as you know was made by Confidential Informant [REDACTED], who is no longer in our employ; also to report of former Special Agent Louis Lippman of this office dated 10/29/21, entitled "SACCO & VANZETTI DEFENSE COMMITTEE," which tells of TRESCA being a speaker at a meeting held here in Philadelphia, in which TRESCA criticised the Courts of Massachusetts for their handling of the Sacco & Vanzetti Case. This is about all the information of any value that we have in our files, although TRESCA has made his appearance in Philadelphia on several occasions. (JUN 11 1922) 61-1335-26			
REFERENCE:	COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: WASHINGTON-3, PHILADELPHIA-1		

Department of Justice

TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

7-1063

Pittsburgh, Pa., May 12, 1922.

12

BUREAU,

Washington, D.C.

Two stop Brennan advises Tresca left New York for Philadelphia Tuesday night stop Will return Philadelphia Sunday stop Informants have not seen him in this district.

Spencer.

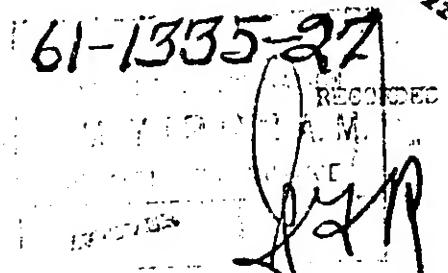
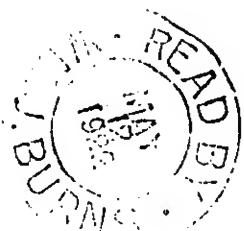
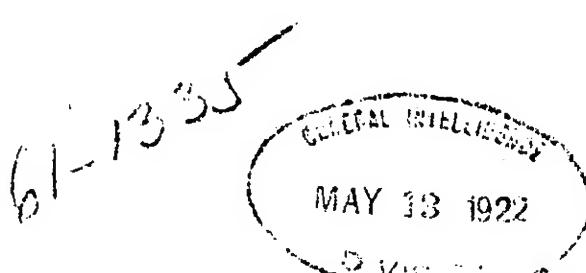
10:23 AM

10:27 MF

10:32 AB

Decoded 10:40 A.M.

100-1121-163



Philadelphia 40-46

MAY 18 1922

FBI INTELLIGENCE #1

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REPORT MADE BY:
Philadelphia, Pa.	5/15/22	5/13/22	J. F. McDEVITT

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:

CARLO TRESCA, FRANK SARACHINI :
and GUIDO TRUBALUTI : ITALIAN ANARCHISTS.

FACTS DEVELOPED:

AT PHILADELPHIA:

Late on Saturday Afternoon, May 13th, a coded telegram was received from Agent in Charge BRENNAN, New York, stating that CARLO TRESCA noted New York Anarchist was leaving late at night for Hershey Station, Penna., evidently for the purpose of disposing of radical literature and that he was expected to return to New York on Monday.

Hershey, Penna., is about 16 miles from Harrisburg, Penna., on the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad.

It appears that TRESCA held a meeting on the farm of the above Italian SARACHINI, which is about two miles from Swatara Station on the P & R. R.R. TRESCA was on a soap box making a speech. There were about one hundred Italians at the meeting and the only thing that our Informant heard TRESCA say that was against the Government was that the Government was rotten and that the members at Washington were a bunch of thieves.

Hershey, Penna., is a town owned by HERSHEY'S - the big chocolate manufacturers and there is an Italian Chief of Police there who does not appear able to get very much information from the Italian in the town. However, we have located an Italian in the town whom we feel sure can give us some information later concerning.

REFERENCE:	COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO:
JS	3-MAY;1-PHILA;1-NEW YORK

ORIGINAL

FBI

7-100

J.F.McDEVITT

5/13/222

#2

what TRESCA talked about and this Italian states that TRESCA comes to that town every year and that he has among the Italian element a following of about one hundred.

During the course of the investigation, it also developed that the above man TRUBALUTI a Grocer at Swatara was an active radical and that he has had his truck painted RED to indicate his radical feelings. SAMACHINI is an alien.

CONTINUED:

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REPORT MADE BY:
New York City	5-16-22	5-9-10-11	[REDACTED]
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:			
IN RE: CARLO TRESCA Italian Anarchist Activities.			

6/1335-29

FACTS DEVELOPED:

May 9th. Today I left my residence at 6 A. M. and proceeded to Forsythe Street, New York City, but failed to meet with any members of the group.

I next visited the office of Carlo Tresca, and there found several persons, whose identity is unknown to me. One of these men was answering correspondence from various cities and the others, like myself, were visitors. The man who was engaged in writing held a conversation with Tresca concerning an article which the latter had written about Caminita, in which Caminita was called a spy and a tool of the Department of Justice. Tresca said that Caminita is guilty but that he knows enough to keep quiet, and that if what he had said about Caminita was not true the latter would have shot him as soon as he was released from jail.

Tresca said that he had received several letters from Anarchists throughout the country, demanding information concerning missing members of the Anarchist Group. Tresca stated he was going to publish an article and explain something concerning this subject, whereupon the man who was engaged in writing told Tresca that he was crazy and that he was not going to publish anything of the kind, adding that if he, Tresca, did this the whereabouts of the Anarchists would become known to persons outside of the movement. Tresca then remarked that he

6/1335-29

RECORD

REFERENCE:	COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO:	MAP 24 1922
	Washington -3- New York -2-	P 148 JWD.
	Philadelphia -1-	
	ORIGINAL	

P 148 for May 9-11 inc. Carlo Tresca.

was going to Philadelphia tonight to address a meeting and that he was going to bring some Red literature with him.

May 10th. Today I again visited Tresca's office on several occasions, and was advised that Tresca was still in Philadelphia but was expected to return Thursday afternoon.

May 11th. Today I called at Tresca's office and found that he had returned from Philadelphia. He told me that the Police of that city had stopped the meeting which he was to address, but that he expects to go there again on Sunday, as the comrades there are preparing for a gathering.

Instructions received from R. S. Spencer, Special Agent in Charge.

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REPORT MADE BY:
Pittsburgh, Pa.	May 15, 1922	May 6-10.	John C. Rider, MAY 19 1922
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:		Status of Citizenship	
CARLO TRESCA,		25	

FACTS DEVELOPED:

At Pittsburgh, Butler and Charpsburg, Pa. 61-1635
Office file No. 1635.

References - report Agent Harry J. Jentzer, New York Office, April 18th, 1922; Agent J.T. Flourney, Washington D.C. Office, April 29th, 1922; Bureau letter dated April 24th, initialed GFR-JR, file 61-1335-5.

The files of this office also contain correspondence and reports relative to subject, dating back to report of Agent McClure, of this office, for February 29th, 1919.

Report of Agent Jentzer, above referred to, sets forth that subject had a wife residing in Pittsburgh in 1916, at which time said wife had filed a libel in divorce, which was not granted.

The following data was taken from the records of the Prothonotary's office, Allegheny County, Pa.: -

July Term, 1913, Docket "B", Page 213, Case #1303.

Libellant - Elga Tresca (nee Guerra), by her Attorney, Jacob Margolis.

Respondent - Carlo Tresca.

Libel in divorce, (desertion and non-support), filed in open Court May 23rd, 1913.

Case continued from time to time until January 13th, 1916, when the Court appointed Morris Feldstein, Master.

Master's report filed February 8th, 1916 - Decree refused RECORDED
Feb 14th, 1916. 61-1335-30

Agent carefully examined the testimony, which was rendered before the Master in this proceeding, and the following excerpts taken:-

REFERENCE:	COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO:
New York, N.Y., Philadelphia, Pa., Washington D.C.	

LEO

ORIGINAL

John C.Rider,

May 15th, 1922

Page #2.

Married to subject April 8th, 1904, at Sulmona, Italy. Subsequently and about three months later subject, respondent, left Italy for the United States and later on libellant arrived in New York, May 11th, 1905.

Mrs.TRESCA and subject resided in New York for several months, then proceeded to Philadelphia and remained for about three years, no specific addresses given in either instance.

Later on, and about 1909, Mrs.TRESCA and subject removed from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh and remained until the early part of 1913, first residing on Webster Avenue, no specific address, and for a later period, and about two and one-half years, at 204 Robinson Street with one, Mrs.Jane Harrison.

During the residency of TRESCA at Pittsburgh, he edited a publication entitled "L'AVENIRE", published at #8 Tunnell Street, Pittsburgh.

From the records, thus far examined, it is ascertained that subject during the latter part of 1911, or early part of 1912, was committed to the Allegheny County Jail, Pittsburgh, although the charge upon which convicted is not shown.

In Mrs.TRESCA'S libel for divorce she states that while residing at New Kensington, Pa., March 8th, 1913, subject deserted herself and one child.

The writ, which was executed in the divorce proceedings, could not be served upon the subject by the Sheriff of Allegheny County, who returned the same endorsed, "N.E.I.".

John C.Rider,

May 15th, 1932

Page #3.

The Court's ground on refusing to grant a decree in this case was founded upon a technicality, to wit, that the petition, filed May 23rd, 1913, was premature due to the fact that MRS.TRESCA had placed the date of her desertion March 9th, 1913.

The records of the Chief Examiner of Naturalization for the Western District of Pennsylvania, and for the period from 1902 to date, does not reveal the name of subject.

Agent examined the records of the Clerk of Courts, Allegheny County, case - Commonwealth vs Carlo Tresca, and found that there was a record of the above referred to case in the District Attorney's office, Vol.II, page 18, and the Clerk of Courts office, case 148, September Term 1910, in which subject is charged with criminal libel, prosecutor REV.VINCENT MARJARO, 403 Spring Street, Butler, Pa.

Case went to trial October 30th, 1910 and the defendant was found guilty as indicted. Defendant was represented in this case by RALPH C.DAVIS, Attorney-at-Law, present address Union Arcade, Pittsburgh, Pa.

A new trial was denied in this case and Appeal taken to Superior Court, Pennsylvania, and referred to as case No.99, April Term, 1911. The lower Court was reversed and the case re-tried in the Court of Common Pleas, June 6th, 1911. Defendant was found guilty as indicted and sentenced to pay a fine of \$300.00 and undergo imprisonment in the Allegheny County Jail for a period of nine months.

In the trial of this case TRESCA was denied the right of testifying, due to the fact that the objection was made by the Prose-

John C.Rider,

May 15th, 1923

Page #4.

cuting Attorney to the effect that TRESCA did not believe in the existence of a God, who might punish him if false testimony was rendered, and in the objection raised by Prosecuting Attorney the Court sustained the objection; due to this fact the Superior Court held that TRESCA should have been permitted to testify and the case was sent back for re-trial.

No transcript of the second trial is on record and RALPH C. DAVIS, Counselor for TRESCA, states that he has no recollection of any inquiry having been made by the Court, or Mr.DAVIS himself relative to the status of TRESCA'S citizenship.

Note: Attorney Davis was interviewed by Agent in Charge Spencer, of this office, who has a favorable acquaintance with Davis and who referred to TRESCA as one of the few clients he had represented and retained a vivid recollection of their peculiarities. Davis gave the impression that TRESCA evidenced considerable radicalism in their interviews, as between counsel and client.

Agent interviewed REV.VINCENT MARINARO, 405 Spring Street, Butler, Pa., who was the complainant in the criminal libel suit referred to and was positively advised that TRESCA, at the time of his trial in 1911, was not a citizen of the United States. This inference he based upon some investigation that had been made; furthermore that TRESCA, a disbeliever in God and with adverse ideas as to the form of Government of the United States, and it was generally known that those conditions existed, could not have been consistently considered an applicant for citizenship.

John C.Rider,

May 15th,1932

Page 15.

MARINARO stated that since 1911 he has heard very little in regard to TRESCA, although from information received it would appear that TRESCA had been active at Beaver Falls, Charleroi, Homer City and Black Lick, Pa., in socialistic activities.

Agent interviewed REV.CARMO FALCONI, 601 Main Street, Sharpsburg, Pa., who stated that he has been acquainted with subject covering period from 1905 to 1911; that from investigation he made at the time of the criminal libel suit, heretofore mentioned, he is of the opinion that subject was not a citizen.

In the investigation made by FALCONI it was found that subject had a criminal record in the County of Philadelphia, Pa., and it was his recollection that subject had workhouse records in said county.

FALCONI stated that, inasmuch as subject is a disbeliever in God and does not approve of the form of Government of the United States, it would be inconsistent to consider subject an applicant for citizenship. FALCONI referred to subject as being, not a socialist, but a terrorist and one who had threatened FALCONI with personal violence and the destruction of his church while at Charleroi, during the years of 1905-07.

It is the consensus of opinion of all parties Agent has interviewed that subject when active at Pittsburgh, and during his residency here, was aged approximately 30 to 33 years, therefore, it would appear that subject, at the registration period September 12th, 1918, would have been about 10 years of age.

Referring to Bureau letter of April 24th, 1932, requesting that

John C.Rider,

May 15th, 1932

Page #6.

endeavors be made, through confidential informants, to obtain specific information relative to subject's citizenship status, it was believed that subject would be in Pittsburgh when he might be approached discreetly, by one of several confidential informants, for the purpose of developing the requested information. However, none of the confidential informants, as have been consulted on this matter, have been able to definitely state that TRESCA has been in this district of late.

UNDEVELOPED LEADS.

It is suggested that the Washington D.C. Office make an appropriate investigation of the Draft records for the registration of September 12th, 1918, if such records can be inquired into without having first ascertained the resident address of registrant.

It is suggested that the Philadelphia Office examine the criminal records of that county for the period of several years prior to 1911, when it is alleged that subject served several sentences in the workhouse.

The New York Office is requested that this office be kept advised as to the next visit of subject to this district, at which time endeavors will be made to develop the requested information.

Investigation continued.

Department of Justice,
Bureau of Investigation,
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

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MAY 18 1922
C. P. B. / 3 V. 24

May 18, 1922.

Director Wm. J. Burns,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Refer to Mr. Ruch.

Dear Sir:-

RE: CARLO TESCA,
Inquiry into Citizenship

Referring to preceding reports in this connection, I am in receipt of reliable confidential information that it does not appear in the records of St. Louis County, Minn. whether TESCA is an alien or not. At the time of the Messaba Range Strike in 1916 TESCA was placed under arrest and placed in jail for a while but later released with several other leaders, on the promise that they would leave the State.

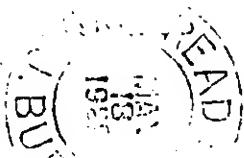
I assume that for reasons of your own, you do not care to have subject interrogated directly as to his citizenship. This would seem to be the most direct way of getting at the facts, but this action may be contrary to your policy at this stage of the investigation.

Very truly yours,

R. P. SPENCER,
Special Agent in Charge

MAY 20 1922

RDS:JW



-140-31
A.M.R.



George
I think the
Goat wouldn't have
to make a prima
facie showing of
alienage before
warrant could
issue. Once this
showing was made
we could proceed
to the burden which
lie upon the alleged
alien, to relint
it.

Sgt

Instructions received from Agent in Charge Major G. Walker.

RECEIVED
MAY 23 1922
FBI - WASH.

REPORT MADE AT: Washington, D.C.	DATE WHEN MADE: S-12-32	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 5/17-19/22	REPORT MADE BY: J. P. Flournoy.
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TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:

Re: CARLO FRESCA

Status of Citizenship.

May 23 1922

FACTS DEVELOPED:

At Washington, D.C.

Reference is made to report of Agent John J. Miller, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, May 16, 1922, in which request is made under the heading of "Undeveloped Leads" that the Washington office investigate the draft records of the War Department, in this city, with a view to ascertaining further details in connection with subject's citizenship.

Agents would respectfully advise that there is no way to determine from the draft records of the War Department the status of any registrant without first having obtained the location of Local Draft Board in which party enlists to register. Agent is advised that on account of the great number of men who registered, which runs into the millions, that there has never been arranged any alphabetical order of the names by which direct reference can be made to any particular person.

Agent's own information in reference to Carlo Fresca, the subject, obtained from previous investigations in connection with anarchist activities, is that he was a resident of New York City for the past three or four years, and it is could be determined at what place he was a resident during the time of the Selective Draft, Agent could then, determine from records of the information from the draft records the portion concerning subject as shown by his registration papers.

JUN 28 1922

In Agent's own report made in this case at Washington, D.C.,
April 29, 1922, information is furnished that the records of the Bureau

RECORDED

REFERENCE
OFFICE
APRIL 29

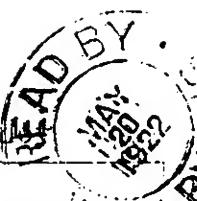
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Pittsburgh; Office 1.

RECORDED
MAY 23 1922

Carlo Fresca

5-19-3

J. F. Flouri



of Naturalization, Department of Labor, show that Subject has never become a naturalized citizen. This would seem, however, to be conclusive proof that Subject had never become naturalized.

Agent, however, in order to be sure in this matter called again, today, at the Department of Labor and interviewed Mr. Weinberger, Deputy Commissioner of the Bureau of Naturalization, asking him the method of keeping files and indexes in his bureau, and was informed by Mr. Weinberger that the Bureau was established in 1906 and up to 1912 applications for citizenship papers were filed in alphabetical order. After that time the method was changed and application papers were filed by courts and that there is 2300 of these courts in the United States, each court having applications for citizenship filed in alphabetical order. It will be seen from this that in order to be absolutely certain from the records of this Bureau as to whether or not Subject has applied for or become a citizen that the records of each one of these courts be examined.

Agent is advised by Mr. Weinberger that a residence of one year must be established before foreigners can apply to any one of these courts for citizenship. This being the case, Agent respectfully suggests that if it is possible to establish the places at which Carlo Fresca had lived for at least one year and have the records of this court examined, it would eliminate the use of investigating other records, or if upon the determination of the places at which he has resided, this office could be advised and then examine the files as shown in the Bureau of Naturalization, here.

Agent is advised that J. Norton Sturgis is the National

Carlo Fresca

8-19-38

J.T.Flournoy.

Naturalization Examiner for greater New York City and that he has the records, arranged in alphabetical order, of applicants for citizenship.

In talking over this matter with Mr. Shoemaker, First Deputy Commissioner of the Bureau of Naturalization, Department of Labor, he volunteered the information that in Deportation Proceedings in which the defendant pleads citizenship as a defense, that the burden of proof of the same was upon the defense and that persons committing acts by which aliens are made liable for deportation may be proceeded against by the Government when the defendant would naturally prove his naturalization if that were his status. Agent only quotes this as the view of an official of the Government, having charge of matters of this kind and which was in reply to Agent's inquiry as to what method to pursue in order to ascertain positively from the Government records whether or not any particular person had declared his intention to become a citizen or been granted naturalization papers. Agent from his recent investigation in this case feels very sure that there is no way to determine positively from the Department of Labor as the records now stand whether or not Carlo Fresca has ever become a naturalized citizen.

Copy of this report is forwarded to the Pittsburgh office for information only.

Copy of this report is forwarded to the New York office for investigation.

Awaiting instructions.

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REPORT MADE BY:
Detroit, Michigan.	5/20/22	5/20/22	J.S.Apelman.

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:

CARLO TRESCA.

Anarchist. May 20, 1922

FACTS DEVELOPED:

At Detroit, Michigan.

61-1335

Reference is made to Bureau Letter, 61-817-242, May 2, 1922, initialed GFR, concerning Carlo Tresca, the notorious anarchist of New York City.

An examination of the files of this office and of the records of the Detroit Police Department, failed to disclose that a person by this or any similar name had ever been arrested or held for investigation.

This name is totally unknown to the Agents of this office, and confidential informants connected with radical circles, report that they have been unable to obtain any information concerning this individual.

In connection with this matter I interviewed Lieutenant Fred Clark of the Radical Squad of Detroit Police Department, and he stated, that in the summer of 1919, he took into custody upon the request of the New York Police Department, an alien, Carl Pavio or Carl Parco, an author of an anarchist publication. However, he was unable to give a description of this man, and the only detail that he could recall concerning the individual arrested, was that he was a Finn.

61-1335-33

RECORDED

REFERENCE:
Mr. Hoover-2

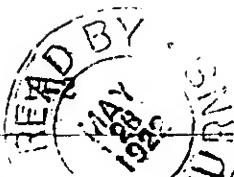
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ORIGINAL

61-1335-33

J. S. Apelman

5/20/22



In an effort to get a better description of the man mentioned by Clark, I searched the records of the Detroit Police Department again, but was unable to find the name of Parvio or Parco.

Department of Justice, JFMCD:JCS

Bureau of Investigation.
P.O. BOX 451

PHILADELPHIA, PA., May 24, 1922

Mr. J. Burns, Esq.,
Director, Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

R.R. CARLO TRESCA
(CRIMINAL RECORD)

Dear Sir:-

Referring to report of Special Agent John C. Rider of the Pittsburgh, Pa. office dated May 15, 1922 entitled: CARLO TRESCA- STATUS OF CITIZENSHIP, - which requests all information concerning the record of subject while in Philadelphia, I wish to state that TRESCA'S radical activities in Philadelphia have never amounted to very much. We recently forwarded all the information we had concerning his activities to Washington at the request of the Bureau. However, answering Agent Rider's report, would state that CARLO TRESCA was arrested on February 16th 1908 in Philadelphia, Pa., charged with assault and Battery, - Aggravated Assault and Battery to ravish and Rape- Adultery. On April 14th 1909, he plead guilty and was sentenced to nine months in the Philadelphia County Prison by Judge F. A. Brady, the name and address of the complainant being: Merietta McIntosh, 1116 Ellsworth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Subject was arrested by Officer Krenz of the Reserve Corps. No photograph was taken of him at that time.

Respectfully,

M. C. Foster
MALTER C. FOSTER,
SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE.

COPY TO:
PITTSBURGH, PA. OFFICE

67-1025-54

RECORDED

Chicago File No. A-1100

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REPORT MADE BY:
Chicago, Illinois	May 23, 1922.	May 19-22, 1922.	THOMAS F. MULLEN
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:		ANARCHIST	
CARLO TRESCA		MAY 27 1922 FBI - CHICAGO	

FACTS DEVELOPED:

AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

61-1335-35

Reference is made to the Director's letter dated May 2, 1922, initialed GFR.JR, 61-817-242, wherein it is requested that this office furnish information on file concerning subject, as to whether or not he is an alien.

According to information on hand at the Chicago Bureau Office, the following is a brief of evidence, which was prepared at the time of the Chicago Trial of the I.W.W., at which time subject was indicted with many others, but for some reason was not tried in Chicago.

CARLO TRESCA was born in Italy, Abruzio, 1879.

1900 editor in Salmoda (native town) of "Il Genuo", a revolutionary Socialist paper. Edited this paper for four years, struggling successfully against local political graft. Many times persecuted and imprisoned.

Organizer of "Agricultural Workers' Union."

1903 elected Secretary of the Syndicate of Firemen and Railroad Engineers, the largest labor organization in Italy.

June, 1904, assisted in the capacity of Secretary at the convention of Railroad Workers held at Milano.

Driven from Italy because of eighteen months' sentence (penal servitude) for political agitation.

Left Italy by way of Switzerland; for 10 years exile.

August, 1904, arrived in America.

Organizer of Italian Socialist Federation and Editor of "Il Proletario".

In three years built up Federation from six to ninety-one branches and revived "Il Proletario".

Served three months jail in a spirited newspaper campaign against corruption of the Italian Consulate in America.

1907, spent five months as editor of "La Voce del Popolo", daily paper published in Philadelphia.

Then edited "La Plebe" with a predominant anti-clerical character. Made great struggle with Catholic Church and representatives of the Italian Government, ending with nine

RECORDED

REFERENCE:

GFR.JR
4-2-1922.

61-817-242

COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO:

Washington 3- Chicago 8. New York

61-1335-35

TELEMS

J.Z.M.

ORIGINAL

May 19-22, 1922.

months in jail and the suppression of "La Plebe" by the post office authorities.

1909, published "L'Avenue" (Transferred from Pittsburgh to New York, 1913)

While in Pittsburgh, was assaulted and throat slashed by an attempt at assassination by a hired thug of the Italian Government.

1910 to 1916 active in the I.W.W. agitation, taking part in the Lawrence strike.

Arrested there and released through the action of the crowd. Never re-arrested.

Active in Little Falls strike, the Waiter's strike in New York City.

Arrested charged with inciting to riot.

Active in Paterson strike, 1913.

Arrested innumerable time; acquitted by jury.

Also active with Italian strikers of West Moreland, Pa. and Calumet, Mich.

Has conducted aggressive anti-militarist campaign since war started.

Was on return from Western Lecture trip when called to Mesaba Range by strikers.

From the evidence gathered against subject, at the time of the I.W.W. trial, the following witnesses could testify:

THOS. MOODY reporter on "Minneapolis News", Minneapolis, Minn. can testify that he was present at a meeting addressed by TRESCA at the grave of John Alar. TRESCA spoke in Italian except at the very close of his address and his hearers were very much affected by his talk. At the close with uplifted hands over the grave of Alar, he used these words in good English:

"I swear with me: An eye for an eye; a tooth for a tooth; a life for a life; blood for blood."

JOHN HAMMOND St. Cloud, Minn., who was a reporter on a Virginia, Minn. paper, can testify he was present at the grave of John Alar, and attended I.W.W. meeting at that time. He heard both TRESCA and SCARLETT address the mourners, in which they used this language:

"We will get three or five for every one of our men that are killed by the mine owners."

Agent has been unable to find anything in the Chicago Bureau files, which would show whether or not subject has become a citizen of the United States

THOMAS F. MULLEN

Page 3.

MAY 19-22, 1922.

since his arrival in this country. However, it is barely possible that the New York Office may have something on subject, due to the fact that he has been closely associated with ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN, who makes her headquarters in New York City, and according to the information on hand, subject also has been in New York City considerable.

CLOSED

BUREAU LETTER dated 5/20/22-initiated "GFR:JR-1335-28"



REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REPORT MADE BY:
Philadelphia, Pa.	5/25/22	5/23rd and 24th 1922	S. BUSHA

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:

CARLO TRUSCA, VILIAN SARACHINI :	: ITALIAN ANARCHISTS
GUIDO TRUBALUTI (correct name : ORIDIO FRONBALUTI) :	: 335-

FACTS DEVELOPED:

AT HARRISBURG, MURSHEY and
SWATARA, PENNA:

Reference is respectfully made to report of Agent McDevitt for the 15th instant entitled as above also to Bureau letter dated and initiated as above, requesting a detailed report upon the speech of CARLO TRUSCA at Hershey and Swatara, Pa., on May 14th 1922:

In compliance with Bureau instructions, on reaching Swatara, Pa., it was found that there exists there an association called THE MUTUAL BENEFICIAL SOCIETY "THE INDEPENDENCE" ("SOCIETÀ MUTUA SOCOCORSI INDEPENDENT"). This society with a membership of about 45 persons is exclusively composed of Italians - residents of Hershey and Swatara, and is functioning under a Pennsylvania Charter taken out about two years ago; with the exception of about six members who are U.S. naturalized citizens - all the rest are aliens, natives of Northern Italy and persons of the ignorant type.

At the present time all the members are more or less embued with radical sentiments - this as I understand due to the fact that there appears to be among them about 10 individuals who are strongly imbued with anarchist sentiments and being rather educated they control the said Society. It was through the influence of these ten persons who were found to be the admirers of CARLO TRUSCA and RECORDED

REFERENCE: COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO:

JS: S-100; 1-100; 1-mail.

ORIGINAL

consequently the subscribers to his Anarchist publication "IL MARTELLO", that TESCA was invited and on Sunday, May 14th, 1922, appeared at a so called and arranged picnic by members of the society, same held at the farm of MR. A. SARACHINI at Swatara, Penna.

TESCA arrived at Hershey, Penna., on May 14th at 11 AM - he was met at the Wilford station by one ELLIO MASTRROSATI and IGNAZIO ROMAGNUCCI (both laborers at the Hershey plant) and was conducted in an automobile owned by LUCI CORNADI of Hershey, Pa., to the farm of SARACHINI at Swatara, where he was warmly received by the picnickers. Upon his arrival at the picnic ground, TESCA without introduction opened up his speech relating the case and experience of SACCO and VANZETTI informing the crowd that they were both wrongly convicted by the notorious Capitalists and that in a short time the guilty parties of the alleged crime will be produced. He appealed for monetary assistance to help and save the lives of the two martyrs of the laboring class whose extermination he stated is sought by the Capitalists and its Government. As a result of his eloquent pleading he personally collected a contribution which amounted to about \$60.00. Continuing with his speech, TESCA stated that not only the U.S. Government was a corrupt Government but all the Governments on the face of the earth were the same, the Italian Government in particular being the worst. Even the most so called Liberal Government as that of the Soviet Russia was in the same

category, it being proved that under its Governmental system the laboring class are starving to death every minute and he emphasized that the peoples as a whole will be better off without any Government at all. At the termination of this phrase he was asked whether he (TRESCA) was not a Socialist and in reply he stated that he was an Anarchist and not a Socialist.

Continuing his speech he again dwelt on the differences existing between the Capitalist and Laboring Class - never mentioning again the name of the United States Government and he also cleverly refrained from explaining the ways and means for the laboring class to better their condition, simply advised them that it will be the salvation of the laboring class to stick together in unions and fraternal associations. He also advised them to educate themselves by subscribing to his publication the "IL MARTELLO".

During his speech he never mentioned nor advised the audience to the use of force and violence against any Government or persons and therefore as it will be seen from the above, there was nothing which could be secured and be used against this individual in the deportation proceedings.

At about 5 P.M., he left the picnickers and spent the night in the house of one ANGELO RAFFAELLE of Swatara, Pa., and departed for New York on Monday morning at 9 A.M.

The most active members responsible for bringing TRESCA

S. RUSSIA

5/23rd & 24th 1932

#4

to speak at Hershey and Swatara who are also subscribers to his publication the "IL MIGRANTE" are the following aliens -

JOHN COLANGELO,
CUSARI CIANI
ANSELMO RAYFANIE
OVIDIO and OMERO FRAMBULATI (brothers)
ICHIAZIO ROMANUCCI
IELEO NISTROESATI
GUIDO MIRELLI, President of the Society
ARNALDO CAGNOLI - the Secretary.

The man JOHN COLANGELO is the person who communicated with TRESCA and is the holder of P.O.Box 162 at Hershey, Penns.

It was further ascertained that TRESCA on arrival at Hershey and Swatara, Pa., did not dispose of any radical literature.

Judging from the activities of the Anarchist members of the SOCIETY, "THE UMANITATE" who are the admirers and followers of TRESCA, Agent has reached the conclusion that this Society is at present an embryo Anarchistic Organization and if left in the hands of the present leaders it will later prove dangerous, therefore, it was decided by the Hershey officials who are the owners of the town of Hershey as well as of a large part of Swatara, to break up the said organization by gradually discharging the leaders in this movement who are all employees of the HERSHEY CHOCOLATE COMPANY and thus compel them to leave the territory around Hershey and Swatara.

Arrangements in the mean time were made with one RALPH PIORI an Italian Police under HERSHEY'S employment to follow up

S. BUSH

5/23rd & 24th 1922

#5

the movements and the next place of abode of the individuals expected to leave the town of Harshey after their discharge from work.

TOMASO MATRUSI of Swatara was the individual who had asked TRESCA during his speech whether he was not a Socialist when he (TRESCA) replied that he was an ANARCHIST.

Instructions received from Acting Agent in Charge Buoyd.

1.

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REPORT MADE BY:
Albany, N. Y.	May 29th.	May 28, 1922.	Thomas Guilfoyle.

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:

RE: CARLO TRESCA - - - Alleged Anarchistic Activities.

JUN 2-1922

FACTS DEVELOPED: At Albany, N.Y. and Cohoes, N.Y.

61-1335-2
JUN 2 1922

Continuing reports in this matter, Agent was to the New York Central Depot to meet the 11:30 train on which, according to the telegram received at this office from Agent in Charge Brennan of the New York office, subject was supposed to arrive in Albany.

Upon arrival at the depot, Agent learned that the first train to arrive from New York on Sunday, May 28th, was at 12:05 P.M. Agent waited for this train and after a careful scrutiny of all passengers arriving on this train, was unable to locate subject who was known to Agent by sight. Agent is sure that if subject had arrived on this train, he (Agent) would have recognized him.

After making a careful undercover investigation around the depot and vicinity, Agent went to Cohoes, N.Y. in which town, the telegram had stated, CARLO TRESCA was supposed to deliver, as advertised, a propaganda lecture.

Agent called on Chief of Police Edward O'Hearn of Cohoes, N.Y., who informed Agent that he did not hear of any meeting or lectures of the sort mentioned, but would make a personal investigation with Agent. A very thorough search was made by Agent and Chief of Police O'Hearn of the different localities in Cohoes, N.Y. where such a meeting or lecture would be likely to be held, but they were unable to find any place, hall or otherwise, where any such meeting or lecture was to be

REFERENCE:	COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO:
Mr. Hoover.	Washington - 2; Albany - 1; New York - 1. TG-khl

7-116

Thomas Guilfoyle.

5/29/22.

2.

held, and could not find any person who had ever heard of such a meeting or lecture, and no one was to be found who knew subject.

Agent was convinced that if such a meeting was to take place in Cohoes, N.Y., Sunday, May 28th, it was surely a strictly secret one.

Investigation concluded.

REPORT MADE AT: Albany, N.Y.	DATE WHEN MADE: May 29.	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: May 28, 1922.	REPORT MADE BY: Nelson Boyd.
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TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:

Re: CARLO TRESCA - - Alleged Anarchistic Activities.

JUN 2-1922

W.H. [initials]

FACTS DEVELOPED: At Albany, N.Y.

Acting upon information contained in telegrams from New York City under date of May 26th advising this office that the above subject would arrive in Albany, New York, on Sunday, May 28th, and deliver a propaganda lecture either at Albany, N.Y. or Cohoes, N.Y., Agent, after assigning Special Agent Guilfoyle, who knows subject, to cover all trains arriving at Albany and to shadow subject upon his arrival and also to cover the Cohoes end of the case, covered the Italian section of Albany, N.Y. with Plainclothesman EDWARD HEALEY of the Albany Police Department, assigned to Agent by Chief of Police LASCH as HEALEY knew about all of the Italians in this city with radical tendencies.

Agent, about 3 P.M., called at the residence of [REDACTED] a prominent Italian of Albany, N.Y., formerly attached to the [REDACTED] of Albany, but now connected with the [REDACTED] b7D

[REDACTED] who has been used by Agent on various occasions as a confidential informant, in order to obtain the assistance of [REDACTED] in uncovering the meeting place or locate where this meeting was being held.

JUN 6 1922

[REDACTED] advised Agent that he would be only too willing to assist him in this matter but was unable to do so as he was employed nights by the [REDACTED] and would have to report to work at 6:00 P.M., but stated that if it could be arranged with [REDACTED] to change his [REDACTED] b7D

REFERENCE:

Mr. Hoover.

COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO:

Washington - 2; New York - 1; Albany - 1

NB-khl

Nelson Boyd.

5/29/22.

2.

night off from Monday to Sunday night, that he would try and obtain the information desired.

Agent called on [REDACTED] of the [REDACTED] [REDACTED] and obtained permission for [REDACTED] to remain away from his work Sunday evening and assist Agent.

[REDACTED] was so advised and instructed to, in a discreet manner, interview members of the several Italian societies of this city of which [REDACTED] is a member, and obtain whatever information he could in regard to this matter and report to Agent Monday.

Agent then, accompanied by HEALEY, continued the investigation until 6:30 P.M.

Investigation continued.

b7D

Edward J. Brennan.

Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation
15 PARK ROW, 14TH FLOOR
NEW YORK, N. Y.

June 6th, 1922.

DIRECTOR,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

RE: CARLO TESCA - Italian Anarchist
Dear Sir:- File No. R-115-E

Reference is made to Bureau letter JAH:H,
61-817, dated April 21, 1922, regarding CARLO TESCA's
office on the third floor of the building at 208 E.
12th Street. Every effort was made by this office to
ascertain the nature of the conversations which took
place in that private office. A survey of the vicinity
was made by Agents Starr and Trub of this office and
a report on [redacted]

[redacted] as you will note [redacted]

b7D
[redacted]
CARLO TESCA has vacated
the private office referred to and in the future will use
the office occupied by the Italian Defense Committee on the
second floor. In other words, he will no longer have
a strictly private office.

C.R.: VD

Very truly yours,
EDWARD J. BRENNAN,
Special Agent in Charge.

JUN 10 1922

61-1335-39

RECORDED

Office of
Special Agent in Charge
Edward J. Brennan.

Department of Justice,

Bureau of Investigation.

NEW YORK, N.Y.
June 17th, 1922.

DIRECTOR,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

CABLE
RE: MESSAGE SENT BY CABLE TELECA:
Dear Sir:- N.Y. File No. R-115

Referring to bureau letter of June 16, 1922, initiated C.I.D. 61-317-297 concerning cable sent by CABLE TELECA:

[REDACTED] we message merely
consists of two words "book published". Informant
is not sure whether this is a code message or whether
it pertains to some book which is in the course of
publication. If this is a code, it is very doubtful
whether anyone, however expert, could decode any mes-
sage from these two words.

Yours very truly,

EDWARD J. BRENNAN,
Special Agent in Charge.

G.J.C:VD

JUN 12 1922

61-1335-40

RECORDED

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REPORT MADE BY:
New York City	6-19-33	6-15	[REDACTED]
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: IN RE: CECILIO GIGI. Italian Radical activities.			
FACTS DEVELOPED: While in the office of Mario Fresca sometime ago, Gigi, an anarchist, who works as a porter in the building, came into Fresca's office with a can of ether. He asked Mario Fresca, who was present, if he could use any of it, saying there are two cans of it in the attic, one that was had been stored there by the Russians during the war. Gigi also exhibited a small bottle containing cocaine, which he gave to Mario Fresca, with the request that he ascertain just what it was.			
<i>61-1335-41</i> <i>61-1335-41</i> <i>RECORDED</i>			
REFERENCE:	COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO:		
	FBI Division -2- New York -2-		
	P 148 J. J.		

G.M.R. JR.

June 20, 1922.

61-1335-41

Mr. M. J. Head, M.I.,
Dear City Hall Station,
Dear Sirs:

Please find enclosed a report of [redacted] for
the 19th inst. concerning SIMEON TRESCA.

From the contents of this report, it would
appear that the subject is not responsible enough
to be left in charge.

Very truly yours,
M. J. Burns
M. J. Burns
Director.

61-1335-41

July 9-10-11, 1932
" 12, 1932

With a Priest, and while there STAKI came in and they talked about the CAMINITA case and STAKI told him to be careful, because "Il Gentilino", a voter of Scranton, Pa., was taking CAMINITA's side and was getting all the men in that district in his favor, and that they would hurt TLESKA, but TLESKA said that he could watch out and wait for their move first. I then went over [REDACTED] show cards and brought them back. TLESKA distributed them amongst the immigrants, so that to put around in different stores. He gave me some to take around to different Union Halls. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] and from him I learned that BISCHIO who is in Italy is about 32 years old; weight about 168 lbs; short hair; tall; very build; dark hair and complexion. That is the way he looked before he left here in 1920.

On July 10th at BILBAO's office, when TLESKA came in he showed this man C. GARCIA, the two written articles for his paper "El Mortadelo"; which called up BILBAO, 13 Main St., White Plains, N.Y. to inform that BISCHIO was in town and BILBAO said that he would be down to see him as soon as he could get away. BILBAO from what I can understand is a Gaillante follower, an Individualist.

[REDACTED] went to the restaurant on Third Avenue and 11th St., which also the Director of [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] the Italian Defense Committee. [REDACTED]

b7D

FBI 4.

July 9-10-11-12, 1922

-3-

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] and signed his name "D. NUCERA ABONVOLI". He told me
that was his name.

b7D

REFERENCE:

Copies of this report furnished to:

THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO:
LAWYER-TO-LAWYER; NEW YORK 2:

(Copied ¹¹ to v)

354

July 13-14-15, 1922

asked TARTAMELLA what the reason was that V. LIGGIO left the country so suddenly and TARTAMELLA said "Yes, he had to leave for a good reason," and he would not say any more. He then said something must be done soon to save the Barbers' Union in Brooklyn, they are practically bankrupt. He said that he was going to start a campaign for organization. QUNITILIANO said that \$110.00 was collected at the meeting. This money will go to the Sacco and Vanzetti defense. He left there at 1 A.M.

[REDACTED] IL MARTEDÌLO was out and he had to go over [REDACTED]
it for mistakes and correct them.

They are always seen together around Greenwich Village.

[REDACTED] the organization of the
[REDACTED] is in a bad way financially, having used up money that
belongs to the League of Vanzetti Committee and money that had
been raised to send to Political Prisoners in Russia.

b2o

July 20, 1968.

GER. B.

61-1335.

Mr. R. B. Rosenblatt,

Box 987,

Washington, D. C.

b7D

Concurred in and forwarded to [REDACTED] for review
report received from [REDACTED] at the [REDACTED] [REDACTED]
in [REDACTED] [REDACTED]

b7D

Box 987,

Enclosed copy of information concerning file #
[REDACTED] for [REDACTED]

[Signature]

61-1335-44
61-1335-44A

New York City	At - 23, 1962	Intg. 01, 1962	REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REPORT NUMBER:	<i>b7D</i>
RE: CARLO TRESCA.						Anarchist activities.	
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:							
<u>AT NEW YORK, N.Y.</u>							
FACTS DEVELOPED:							
<p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p>							
FROM - [REDACTED]							
To - Carlo Tresca.							
Locations - Monogha - Riverville - Star City - Clarksburg - Shinton and Fairmont.							
Signed - [REDACTED]							
<p><i>b7D</i></p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>*****</p>							
Copy of this report is submitted to Pittsburgh for their information.							
Washington 2: New York 2: Pittsburgh:							
REFERENCE:	COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO:						854:AH

Department of Justice

Bureau of Investigation

15 PARK ROW / 14TH FLOOR

NEW YORK, N. Y.

August 25th, 1922

61-133

Director,
Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D.C.

In re: CARLO TESCA
and others, Anarchist
activities.

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to
your letter of August 24th, initialed JEH:
G.R.JE, 61-817, in regard to the name of
the woman who was to have sailed on the
Italian steamer Conte Rosso, for Genoa, on
the 10th instant.

Efforts are being
made to ascertain the identity of the woman
referred to, and report will be submitted
just as soon as the desired information is
obtained.

Very truly yours,

EDWARD J. BREWAN.
SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE.

CJS:AH

61-1335-A46

Instructions received on Special Agent in Charge New York J. Brennan.

REPORT MADE AT: New York City	DATE WHEN MADE: Aug. 30, 1922	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: Aug. 30, 1922	REPORT MADE BY: William R. Palmera.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: <u>IN RE: CARLO TRESCA and others.</u>		GENERAL INTELLIGENCE DIVISION SEP 5 - 1922 1335	
FACTS DEVELOPED: <u>AT NEW YORK, N.Y.</u>			
<p>Reverting to Bureau letter, dated and initialed as below, Agent examined the passenger list of the S.S. Conto Rosso, of the Lloyd Sabando, 3 State Street, New York, which sailed for Naples and Genoa on August 10th, 1922, but failed to see the name of BIMA LYNN, who, according to Confidential Information [redacted] was a passenger on that steamer.</p> <p>The Conto Rosso carried 50 First Cabin Passenger, 457 Second, and 1335 Third. It is expected back to New York on September 4th, 1922.</p>			
REF ID: A11158 REFERENCE: JCH:GJ COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: Washington 2: New York 2: WRP:AH WRPA JR 8-24-22			

SEP 11 1922

61-1335-47

7-1168

September 2, 1920.

GFR:JWM

48
C O D E

61-1335
61

Spencer

605 Standard Life Building

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Authorize employment confidential Italian informant not exceeding ten days compensation five and four per day cover Carlo Proseca while in West Virginia.

BURNS.

-48-

61-1335-48

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
SEP 3 1920 P.M.	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
FBI - PITTSBURGH	

Department of Justice

TELEGRAM RECEIVED

Pittsburgh, Pa.,

September 4, 1922.

Burns,

Washington, D.C.

Confirming telephone conversation Carl Tresct arrived
Fairmont, West Virginia, this morning carrying two bundles

b7D

[REDACTED]
large quantity anarchistic literature published New York
Carl absent at time of seizure but authorities expect to
locate and proceed under Red Flag Act Immigration Inspector
will leave for Fairmont tomorrow I will keep you advised.

Spencer.

Rec'd 9:10 a.m. 9-5-22 JAR

Decoded 9:34 a.m. MOB

10/6/22
L

10/6/22
JAN

98F-7
61-1335-49
RECORDED



61-1335-49

GFR JR

Oct. 5, 1920.

(6) - 1335

STANDARD LIFE INS.

PITTSBURGH, PA

6

RECEIVED OCT 5 1920 STANDARD LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA

ALSO ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON CREDIT INFLATION TAXING.

BU. 8.

61-1335-49

JW

~~Department of Justice.~~

TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

Pittsburgh, Pa.,
September 6, 1922.

61-1335

Burns,

Washington, D.C.

Replying to your telegram fifth Carlo Tresca not yet located West Virginia local States Attorney is inclined to leave matter to Immigration Department however if Tresca is located am sure States Attorney will hold him until Immigration officer arrives.

Spencer.

Rec'd 10:05 a.m. 10

Decoded 10:18 a.m. 10B



RECORDED

61-1335

61-1335-50

September 8, 1938.

JEM*H

C O D E

61-1335

EBENIAN,

- 15 Park Row,
New York City.

Wire present location Orville Tressel said to be in West Virginia
definite whereabouts unknown.

BUREAU

61-1335-51

61-1335-51

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
SEP 12 1938	
FBI - NEW YORK	

Department of Justice.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

7-1063

Pittsburg, Pa. Sept. 7, 1922.

Burns,

Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.

After a thorough search in Fairmont and surrounding country
Carlo Cresca seems to have left that section report on
anarchist literature seized follows.

Spencer

61-1335

decoded A.M. 1. 3:30
To Director 335 SPK
ATTN: JES

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE

SEP 7 - 1922

DIVISION

Read by

SEP 7 - 1922

Wm. J. Burns,

61-1335

61-1335-SRM

RECORDED

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REPORT MADE BY:
Pittsburgh, Pa.	Sept. 7, 1932	Sept. 3-6, '22	[REDACTED]

670

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:

CARLO TRESCA,

Radical.

FACTS DEVELOPED:

AT FAIRMONT, W.VA.

On Sunday, September 3rd, 1932, I left New Kensington, Pa., at 10:30 A.M., arrived Pittsburgh, Pa., at 11:20 A.M.; left Pittsburgh on P.& L.E.R.R. at 12:30 P.M. and arrived Fairmont, W.Va., 6:03 P.M.

I scouted the city and did not see any manifests, or any kind of anarchistic propaganda.

Read by

SEP 1 1932

Monday, September 4th, 1932, CARLO TRESCA at R&O R.R. J. Burns Depot at 10:05 A.M. Six southern Italians met TRESCA at depot, all working men. TRESCA got off train with two bundles wrapped in paper. TRESCA handed the two bundles of paper to two of six Italians.

Description of bundles: one bundle was two feet wide and about eighteen inches in height, the dimensions of the second bundle was about three feet in height and about eighteen inches in width.

TRESCA and six Italians then went to 110 Market Street, City, arriving there at 10:15 A.M.

I then called Mr. Spencer, Special Agent in Charge, and was advised to get in touch with District Attorney. 61-1335-53

RECORDED

REFERENCE:
Hoover-2.

COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO:

LEO

7-118

I called on Frank Amos, District Attorney, and laid the case before him. Mr. Amos issued a search warrant for liquor and dispatched five officers to raid #110 Market Street, City. Raid resulted in confiscating literature as attached. I worked on literature until 5:30 P.M. At 6:05 P.M. I took a car for Monongah and arrived there at 6:30 P.M.

I covered Monongah on East Side of West Fork River, with no results. I later learned from Mr. Amos that the anarchists are supposed to be located on West Side, Monongah. I left Monongah at 7:36 P.M. and arrived at Fairmont at 8:00 P.M.

From 8:10 P.M. until 8:57 P.M., I shadowed #110 Market Street, City, and the whole house was in total darkness. At 9:00 P.M., I met street cars coming into city from Monongah, etc.

At 9:10 P.M. Mr. Amos, District Attorney, and I left in his Dodge Coupe and covered Monongah, Rivesville and other small towns, and there were no assemblies in above towns.

Mr. Amos made the remark that he thought TRESCA had left this district. Mr. Amos and I visited #110 Market Street, City, at 10:40 P.M. and said house was dark. I bid Mr. Amos good-night at 11:00 P.M.

The following books were confiscated in raid at #110 Market Street, Fairmont, W.Va.:-

1. L'Origine Dell' Uomo.
By Flavio Venanzio.
"The Origin of Man".

September 7th, 1932

Page #3.

Dan J. Zelovle,

2. Santi D'Esilio, By Pietro Cori.
"Songs of the Exiled".
3. Anarchia e Comunismo, By Carlo Cafiedo.
"Anarchy and Communism".
4. Il Reduce da Tripoli, By H. Hanriot.
"The Reduce of Tripoli".
5. Argomenti Libertari, By Tomaso Concordia.
"Free Arguments".
6. Giorgio e Silvio, By Emilio Silvieri.
"George and Silvio".
7. Senza Patria, By Pietro Cori.
"Without Patriotism".
8. Nuovo Canzoniere Dei Ribelli, By Libreria Sociologria,
Patterson, N.J.
"New Songs of Rebels".
9. Prigionni Americane, By Pietro Nigra.
"American Prisoners".
10. Le Industrie Nazionali, By Di P. Kropotkin.
"The National Industries".
11. Il Rosso Bagliore D'Oriente, By "Rasputin".
"The Red Banner of The Orient".
12. La Morte di Francisco Fener, By Grippiola Francesco.
"The Death of Francisco Fener".
13. Spiritismo Sventato, By Elvira Cattello.
"Spiritism Unveiled".
14. Tenebre e Luce, By Elvira Cattello.
"Fog and Light".
15. Povero Popolo, By Francesco Grippiola.
"Poor Public or People".
16. La Politica Interna dei Soviets, By Nicolai Lenin,
S.W. Schischerin, John Reed.
"The Foreign Politics of Soviets".
17. Questioni Urgenti, By Luigi Pabbri.
"Urgent Questions".

Dan J. Zeloyle,

September 7th, 1932

Page #4.

18. Come Era Nel Principio, By A.Giovannitti.
"How it was at the Beginning".
19. Nostalgia Proletaria, By Efrem Bartoletti.
"Nostalgia Proletaria". (Could not translate).
20. Comunisti Autoritari e Comunisti Anarchici,
By Sebastien Faure.
"Communistic Authors and Communistic Anarchists".
21. I Lupi, by Bonis Charancle.
"The Wolves".
22. L'Anarchia, By Ulysse Reclus.
"Anarchy".
23. A Che Scevola I Governi, By "Il Libero Pensiero".
"Who does the Government serve".
24. Le Scuole Clericali, By Societa Editoriale Milanese,
Milan, Italy.
"The Clerical Schools".
25. Tolstoi, By Tullio Panteo.
"Tolstoi". (Could not translate).
26. Comunismo, By C.Mazzoni, Milano, Italy.
"Communism".
27. Due Mesi di Attivita della Internazionale Rossa delle
Unioni Operaie, By J.T.Murphy.
"Two months of activity of the International Red of the
Workman's Union."
28. Pagine Libertarie, By Carlo Molachi.
29. Bresci e Savoia, Il Regicidio, By Amilcare Cipriani.
"Bresci and Savoia, The Regicidio".
30. Teatro Sociale, Il Portapoglio, By Ottavio Mirbeau.
"Social Theatre, The Pocket-book".
31. Pensieri Ribelli, By Pietro Gori.
"Rebellious Thoughts".
32. La Guerra e la Guerra, By Paolo Valera.
"The War and the War".

33. Per la Storia, By Tipografia Sociale, Spezia, Italy.
"For the Story".
34. Giordano Bruno, By Vittorio Cassiano.
"Giordano Bruno" (Could not translate).
35. Per Le Nuove Generazioni, By Bellania Forzato, Spezia, Italy.
"For the New Generation".
36. La Spida, By Elvira Cattello.
"The Challenge".
37. I Decreti del Soviet - Raccolta Di Documenti e di Atti Ufficiali del Governo del Soviet di Russia, By Libreria Editrice dei Lavoratori, Industriali del Mondo, 165 Sackett Street, Brooklyn, N.Y.
"The Decree's of The Soviets - Gathered from Documents and from Official Acts of The Soviet Government of Russia."
38. Bozzetti Sociali, By Pietro Gori.
"Social Bozzetti".
39. Fra Contadini, By Errico Malatesta.
"Among Peasants".
40. Il Mondo, By Paray-Javal.
"The World".
41. Il Fascismo, By Paolo Valera.
"The Fascism".
42. Errico Malatesta, By Max Nethan.
"Errico Malatesta".
43. Risorgimento, By G.Baldazzi.
"Risorgimento".
44. Scienza e Fede, By R.U.Barbato.
"Science and Faith".
45. Presso il letto di morte di un anarchico, By Anstide Ceccarelli.
"At the Death Bed of an Anarchist".
46. Le Tradizioni Americane e L'Anarchismo, By Voltairine De Cleyre.
"The American Traditions and Anarchism".
47. Communism and Christianism - Banish Gods From Skies and Capitalists from Earth, By Bishop Wm. Montgomery Brown, D.C.
Galion, Ohio.

September 7th, 1933

Dan J. Zeloyle,

- "Communism and Christianism - Banish Gods from skies and Capitalists from Earth".

43. La Monaca Di Parigi, By ~~xxxxxx~~ G.Diderot.
"The Nun of Paris".

42. Per L'uccisione di re Umberto, By Leone Tolstoi.
"For the murder of King Umberto of Italy".

50. La Difesa Dell' I.W.W., By G.Taldazzi.
"The Defence of the I.W.W.".

51. La Marcia Dell' Ideale, By Giulio Tanini.
"The March of the Ideal".

The following newspapers were confiscated in the raid at #110

Market Street, Fairmont, W.Va.:-

1. La Frusta.
"The Whip".
2. Umanita Nova.
"New Humanity".
3. Il Martello.
"The Hammer".
4. L'Adunata.
"L'Adunata" (Could not translate).
5. L'Arvernire Anarchico.
"The Coming Anarchist".
6. Spartaco-Comunista-Anarchica.
"Spartaco-Communist and Anarchist".
7. La Sedia Elettrica.
"The Electric Chair".
8. Il Vespro Anarchico.
"The Anarchist Vesper".

On September 5th, I shadowed #110 Market Street, City, between the hours of 2:10 and 11:40 A.M. Everything very quite and nobody

Dan J. Healy,

September 7th, 1923

Page #7.

came in or out of said house.

b7D

At the suggestion of Mr. Amos, Prosecuting Attorney, I interviewed [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] assured me that he would put his "Intelligence Bureau" to work and check up on TESCA'S activities. [REDACTED] said he would cover Fairmont, Shinnston, Monongah and Clarksburg, W.Va.

At 12:00 noon, I took a street car for Shinnston, arriving there about 1:00 P.M. I interviewed Shinnston's Postmaster and found that JOHN SPATAFORA has moved to Willard, W.Va., and GIOVANNI B. SPATAFORA has moved to Wyatt, W.Va.

The Italian element are practically all located at Wyatt, Owings and Willard. The leader of Italians in Shinnston proper is MR. ABRUZZIZZO, a wholesale fruit dealer, and he bears a good reputation.

There are two bus lines operating out of Shinnston for Owings and Willard. I interviewed both drivers as to "my uncle" with the black beard and he (TESCA) has not been in that locality as yet.

I left Shinnston at 3:07 P.M. and arrived in Clarksburg at 4:00 P.M. I visited the alleged headquarters at 637 West Main Street, City, and shadowed said house for one hour. I did not see any of my friends. The above number is a three story frame dwelling and by its appearance must house five or six families. Italians lived in above house.

Dan J. Meloyle,

September 7th, 1923

Page #3.

I left Clarksburg and arrived in Fairmont about 7:00 P.M.
Resumed shadow on #110 Market Street, City, and everything O.K.

On Wednesday, September 8th, I spent the day in Fairmont,
^{and}
engaged in interviewing Judge Showalter, Prosecuting Attorney Amos
with reference to ways and means of prosecuting alleged anarchists
in Fairmont and surrounding towns.

I also made arrangements to have about two hundred and fifty
pounds of anarchistic literature shipped to 305 Standard Life Build-
ing, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Left Fairmont at 4:17 P.M. and arrived in Pittsburgh at 9:45
P.M.

NOTE: When I next saw the above mentioned literature it was
in the office of the District Attorney, at Fairmont, and one bundle
containing some of the same looked as it did when in possession of
subject, although it might have been opened in the room located at
#110 Market Street and some of the literature taken out. This bundle
I can identify by the shape of same, the color of wrapping and the
rope.

The contents of the second bundle were brought to the
office of the District Attorney in a suit-case and a paper box without
the original wrapping.

G. E. M.
FBI

Department of Justice.

Bureau of Investigation.

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.
P.O. Box 987.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE

SEP 10 1932

DIVISION

September 9th, 1932.

Read by

SEP 10 1932

Wm. J. Burns.

Director, Wm. J. Burns,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington D.C.

Refer to Mr. Hoover.

b7D

Please find enclosed special report relative
to Carlo Tresca, made [REDACTED] under-cover
investigator, engaged by the Bureau instructions from
the Director.

Very truly yours,

J. C. RICE,
Acting Agent in Charge.

LEO
Enc.

RECORDED

61-1335-53

N.J.W.

Department of Justice.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

7-1048

61-1335-54
New York, N.Y.,

September 9, 1922

Burns,

Washington, D.C.

Carlo Frasca returned to New York last night.

Brennan.

Rec'd 10:30 a.m. HB

Decoded 10:35 a.m. HB

54

RECEIVED
SEP 9 1922
FBI - NEW YORK

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE
SEP 9 - 1922
DIVISION

SEP 12 1922

61-1335-54

RECORDED
A.M.
P.M.

AM	PM

6

Explanations : The 1960 census, which later in 1964 became

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW YORK CITY	9-15-22	9-15	Mr. Ralph Tolson FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE			
C. I. : CARLO PRESCA Alleged Italian Anarchist Involved.			
RECEIVED SEP 15 1922 DIVISION 7 1335-55 Bureau			
FACTS DEVELOPED			
<p>Referring to letter of Special Agent in Charge Miss Josephine P. Gandy, of Cleveland, Ohio, dated September 13th, together with enclosure of letter written in Italian, and addressed to CARLO PRESCA, with the return address same as translated, the following is a true transcription of the letter in question:</p> <p>"My Dear Sir:</p> <p>Some days ago I received the letters you sent back to me. With your short note written on one side, I enclose them so you will still be my friend although I am double-faced. I cannot understand how Carlo Presca wants to be intimate with double-faced persons, but the correspondence you express yourself explains it to me. In the letter above, (which evidently should be "unmitta above"), (a daily anarchist daily published in Italy), it is mentioned that in the next issue there will be a letter from Presca in which he, besides other invectives against me, I know that Carlo Presca has misinformed me and judged me badly. In doing so the importance of an accomplice being like Massari will become greater, and Massari will not fail in throwing mud and all of his lurid and peccable pack (based even on his uncle in Chicago, who have helped him so generously), and even on you, if (he have helped him so generously), and even on you, if you have helped him. You must know that they have done a great deal for the Proletariat, for I will not leave the people had been one and will be alone, not to live on the misdeeds of those who sweat blood by working, except of course of the living in trifling in the fields and in the mines. I am a honest worker who has always lived in the mines. I am a honest worker who has always tried to be an honest worker.</p> <p>DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES</p> <p>From their book they sleep and die upon their minds entangled upon their minds the thought of those ideals which should be our ideal.</p>			
<p>RECORDED 61-1335-55 BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION</p>			
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE			
ROUTED TO: C.H.C.			
COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: Maurin, John - 20- New York - 1-Cleveland - 2- FBI J.D. W.P.R.			

Mr. Ralph Palmer for October 13, 1921. Carlo Tresca.

I have never voted nor personal interests nor
for free, nor have I thrown the pick or the hammer away,
as your friend from Pueblo has tried to do, and who is
endeavoring to appear to be what he is not - an apostle
of the proletarian. Do you suppose that I get paid for
being secretary of the Comintern and so much talked of
"American", (evidently meaning American) Federation?.
I have always spent money out of my own pockets, for
stamps, paper, envelopes, etc. and then I have been taken
for a dupe. If your judgment displeases me it is because
I cannot understand how Carlo Tresca has been caught in
the stoolie Missouri. I am curiously waiting for what
you will say since we.

In conclusion except my greetings, and as much
as you may be against me, still I have faith in your
mission my dear.

Give the kindest regards for me.

September 20, 1922

G.M.R.JR.

61-1535.

SEPT 2 1922

Mr. J. J. Brennan,
Box 841, City Hall Station,
New York.

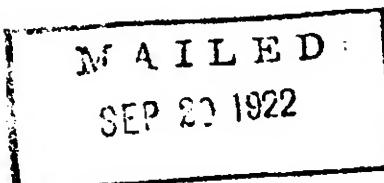
Dear Sir --

I am returning herewith, for your files,
correspondence concerning CARLO TRESCA, which was inadvert-
ently forwarded to this office with a report of Agent
Palmer for the 13th instant, concerning this subject.

Yours very truly,

J. B.
Director.

encl. 141775



Department of Justice.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

New York, N.Y.,

September 8, 1922.

Burns,

Washington, D.C.

Referring to your telegram Carlo Tresca room in Hotel at Fairmount, West Virginia, broken into and raided during his absence Tresca returned to Pittsburgh by auto and railroad to New York, arriving probably September sixth reported to have left for Boston last night he did not tell anybody his plans.

Brennan.

Read by

SEP 9 - 1922

Wm. J. Burns.

Rec'd 9-9-22 9:35 a.m. HB

Decoded 9:45 a.m. HB

JK
MMN

SEP 9 - 1922

61-1335	GENERAL INTELLIGENCE
RECORDED	SEP 9 - 1922
	DIVISION

MEMO.

SL-857.

September 18, 1922.

Mr. R. P. Quinn,

Beth 897,

61-1235

Re: Your letter, my special attention to the
enclosed report on a potential ²² [redacted] at New York, for the
Government, Dr. George M. [redacted] and others.

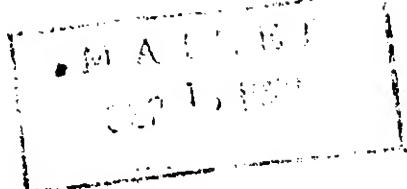
Enclosed herewith is a copy of the original event
report, which includes the names of the Director and the
Deputy Director, and the final evidence report.

Yours very truly,

M. J. B.
M. J. B.

Copy to: D. A. T. S.

8

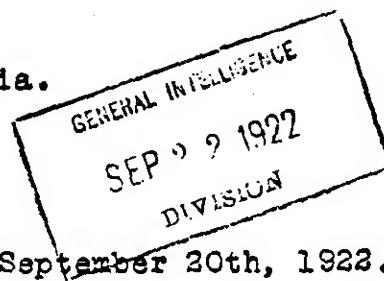


61-1335-56

Department of Justice,

Bureau of Investigation.

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.



September 30th, 1922.

61-1335

Director Wm. J. Burns,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Attention Mr. Hoover.

Dear Sir:-

Replying to your letter of the 18th instant, which has reference to Carlo Tresca and others attaching thereto report of Confidential Informant [REDACTED] of New York, for the 9th instant, your attention is respectfully invited to the report of [REDACTED] for September 7th, 1922.

Referring to page eight, paragraph three, of [REDACTED] report, you will note that arrangements were made with the local authorities at Fairmont, W. Va., relative to forwarding the literature seized by State authorities at 110 Market St., Fairmont, W. Va., all shown in the report.

Read by
SEP 29 1922

The referred to literature has been received by this office, shipment having been made by express Wm. J. Burns, from Fairmont, W. Va., under date of September 11th, addressed to Mr. Spencer, 605 Standard Life Building, and will be held pending further developments in the premises.

Yours very truly,

J. G. Reed
J. C. REED,
Acting Agent in Charge.

b7D

JCR:N

[Signature]

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REPORT MADE BY:
New York City	10-7-22	10-7-22	W. RALPH FALMAGLUSCIO ✓ OCT 12 1922
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE			
IN RE: CARLO TRESCA.		Italian Anarchist ^{DIVISION} PROBLEMS	

FACTS DEVELOPED:
AT NEW YORK, N.Y.

The following is a synopsis of an article printed in "Il Martello", for September 30th, 1922, entitled "Botta e Risposta" (Question and Answer), and signed "EGO SUM", which is one of the pseudonyms of CARLO TRESCA, according to Confidential Information received by Agent.

The lengthy article appearing on page 3, columns 3-4-5, deals with a personal controversy between one ANTONIO PRESI, and CARLO TRESCA. PRESI is now connected with "Alba Nova", the Italian Organ of the Worker's Party of America. TRESCA, in his attack on PRESI, whom he calls a weathervane, states that he, TRESCA, has never changed, and is to-day what he was in 1914, when, requested by one ROSSOMI in Stamford, Conn. what he was, TRESCA said: "A syndicalist Anarchist." TRESCA adds that, although he is body and soul with the Russian Revolution, he cannot digest the limitation to the right of speech, press, and assembling; the dictatorship is there, but it is not the dictatorship of the proletariat, but of the Communist Party, i.e. of the Bolsheviks.

The article ends thus: "Many new things have taken place in Russia since the time that the authorized Communists spoke with heat about the

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

FILE NO. 11-133-A-8
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
ROUTED TO: WRP:AH
WRP

OCT 15 1922

RECORDED

COPY OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO Washington 3: New York 2:

WRP:AH

WRP

10-7-22.

W. RALPH PALMERA

transitory dictatorship, which is there to stay, until the third revolution shall have uprooted it in the name of that liberty which to-day, even in Russia, groans under the iron heel of the government."

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REPORT MADE BY:
New York City	10-7-22	10-7-22	W. Ralph Palmera ✓
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE			
IN RE: <u>CARLO TRESCA</u>			
<p>GENERAL INTELLIGENCE DIVISION - 1335</p> <p>OPT 11 1922</p> <p>The following is a translation of an item printed on the last page and last column of "Il Martello" issue of September 30th, 1922:</p> <p><u>"Title - For our Propaganda"</u></p> <p>Comrade CARLO TRESCA in his next propaganda tour will visit the States of Ohio, Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Indiana, Illinois and New York. Our Comrades should write at once and let us know whether they will hold propaganda meetings in their localities.</p> <p>TRESCA will treat the following subjects: "The Origin of Capital" - "The Class Struggle in America" - "Why I do not believe in God", "State, Country and Religion" - "Fascism and Italy" - "The Russian Revolution and the Dictatorship of Proletariat". It is up to our Comrades the choice. TRESCA will be away from New York a part of October, the whole of November and part of December.</p> <p>THE COMRADES from ILLINOIS who have right along been so anxious to have TRESCA in their mine fields are advised TRESCA will be there about the end of November. But requests should come at once - Don't delay.</p> <p>No. Signature.</p> <p>REFERENCE: COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO:</p> <p>Washington (3) New York (2)</p> <p>WRP/MC WRP</p>			

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

FILE NO. 61-1335-59 RECORDED

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ROUTED TO:

FILE

OFFICE OF
SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

Edward J. Brennan.

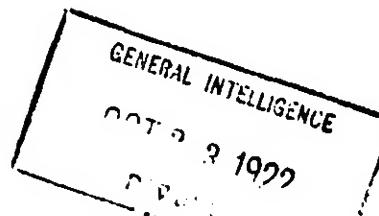
TELEPHONE, BARCLAY 8160
POST OFFICE BOX 241
CITY HALL, STATION

Department of Justice

Bureau of Investigation

15 PARK ROW, 14TH FLOOR
NEW YORK, N. Y.

Oct. 19th, 1922.



DIRECTOR,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

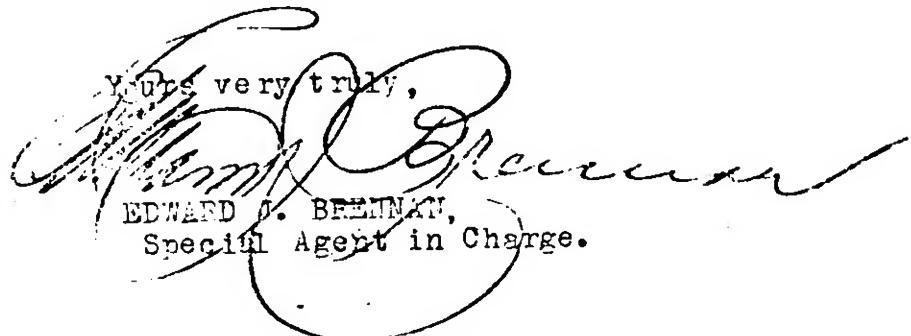
RE: CARLO TRESCA (\$10,000 Bond)
N.Y. File No. R-115-E

Dear Sir:-

Referring to Bureau letter GFR:JR 61-874,
October 18th, 1922.

Examination of the files of this office for
several years past fails to disclose any evidence of
a \$10,000 bond or any other bond being held against
him.

Confidential Informant [redacted] was also questioned
and states that he has absolutely no knowledge of any
such bond.

Yours very truly,

EDWARD J. BRENNAN,
Special Agent in Charge.

GJS:WD

OCT 20 1922

61-156516	
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
OCT 21 122 A.M.	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
SEARCHED	FILED